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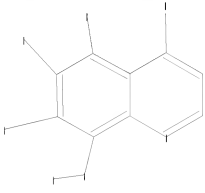
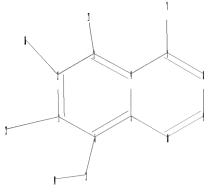
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:24:31 ON 15 APR 2008

=> file reg

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10521902.str





chain nodes :
11 12 13 14 16 17
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
chain bonds :
1-12 2-16 3-11 6-13 7-17 13-14
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-7 5-6 5-10 7-8 8-9 9-10
exact/norm bonds :
6-13
exact bonds :
1-12 2-16 3-11 7-17 13-14
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-7 5-6 5-10 7-8 8-9 9-10
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

```
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L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1                STR
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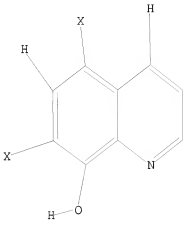

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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=> s l1 full
L3          410 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file ca

=> s l3
L4         2037 L3

=> s l4 and py<2003
      21898186 PY<2003
L5         1744 L4 AND PY<2003

=> file reg

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\521902.str
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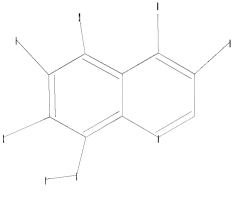

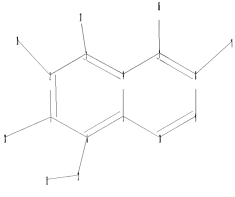

```
chain nodes :
11  12  13  15  16  17  18
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
chain bonds :
1-18  2-15  3-11  6-12  7-16  8-17  12-13
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-10  7-8  8-9  9-10
exact/norm bonds :
6-12
exact bonds :
1-18  2-15  3-11  7-16  8-17  12-13
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-10  7-8  8-9  9-10
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:CLASS  12:CLASS  13:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  17:CLASS  18:CLASS



L6      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l6
L6 HAS NO ANSWERS
L6                STR
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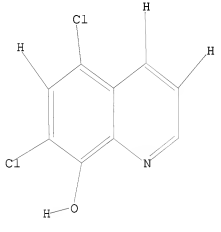


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Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.


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L7          231 SEA SSS FUL L6

=> file ca
```

```
=> s l7
L8          695 L7

=> s l8 and py<2003
      21898186 PY<2003
L9          611 L8 AND PY<2003

=> d ibib abs fhitstr 1-100

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 611  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        141:89532  CA
TITLE:                   Bidentate ligand-containing transition metal catalysts
                         for olefin polymerization
INVENTOR(S):             Nagy, Sandor; Cribbs, Leonard V.; Etherton, Bradley
                         P.; Cocoman, Mary; Krishnamurti, Ramesh; Tyrell, John
                         A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Equistar Chemicals, LP, USA
SOURCE:                  U.S., 9 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,637,660.
                         CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ----------------    ----   --------    -------------------    --------
     US 6759493           B1    20040706    US 1997-872659         19970610
     US 5637660           A     19970610    US 1995-423232         19950417 <--
     CN 1188481           A     19980722    CN 1996-194004         19960318 <--
     CN 1068331           B     20010711
     EP 1059310           A2    20001213    EP 2000-110565         19960318 <--
     EP 1059310           A3    20040804
     EP 1059310           B1    20060111
         R:  BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, FI
     ES 2164878           T3    20020301    ES 1996-909748         19960318 <--
     ES 2255914           T3    20060716    ES 2000-110565         19960318
     TW 387906            B     20000421    TW 1996-85105789       19960516 <--
     US 20040097670       A1    20040520    US 2003-610212         20030630
     US 6790918           B2    20040914
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 1995-423232      A2 19950417
                                             EP 1996-909748      A3 19960318
                                             US 1997-872659      A1 19970610
OTHER SOURCE(S):         MARPAT 141:89532
GI
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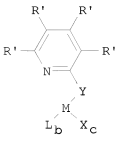
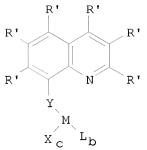
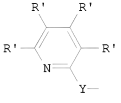


I



II



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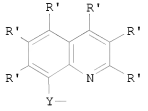


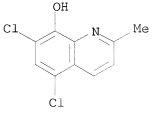
IV

AB A bidentate pyridine transition metal catalyst having the general formula (I) or (II), wherein Y = -O-, -S-, -NR-, -PR-, -(CR2)n-NR-, -(CR2)n-PR-, -(CR2)-O-, R = H, C1-6 alkyl, or C6-14 aryl, R' = R, C1-6 alkoxy, C7-20 alkaryl, C7-20 aralkyl, halogen, or CF3, M = Group 3-10 metal, X = halogen, C1-6 alkyl, C6-14 aryl, C7-20 alkaryl, C7-20 aralkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, or -NRR', L = X, cyclopentadienyl, C1-16 alkyl-substituted cyclopentadienyl, fluorenyl, indenyl, (III), or (IV), n = 1-4 integer, a = 1-3 integer, b = 0-2 integer, a + b ≤3, c= 1-6 integer, a + b + c = oxidation state of M, can be used for the polymerization of olefins in the presence of a co-catalyst comprising alumoxane or an aluminum alkyl, such as polymethylalumoxane, ethylalumoxane, and diisobutylalumoxane. Thus, 2-hydroxypyridine and titanium tetrachloride were reacted in the presence of triethylamine to receive bis(pyridinoxy)titanium dichloride that can be used as catalyst for ethylene polymerization

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of bidentate ligand-containing transition metal catalysts for olefin polymerization)

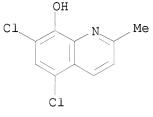
RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



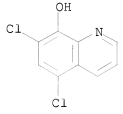
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:270715 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine
AUTHOR(S): Wei, Changmei
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Huaiyin Teacher's College, Huai'an, 223001, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongguo Yiyao Gongye Zazhi (2002), 33(12), 576-577
CODEN: ZYGZEA; ISSN: 1001-8255
PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Yiyao Gongye Zazhi Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:270715
AB 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine was synthesized by reducing 2,4-dichloro-6-nitrophenol with hydrazine in the presence of FeCl3/C to obtain 2-amino-4,6-dichlorophenol, and then cyclizing with crotonic aldehyde in HCl-methanol solution in the presence of KI/I2. The overall yield was 35.8% and the purity of product was 99.3%.
IT 72-80-0P, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinaldinol
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



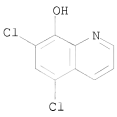
L9 ANSWER 3 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:170016 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of aryl 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoates under phase transfer catalysis
AUTHOR(S): Li, Zheng; Wang, Xicun
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Synthetic Communications (2002), 32(20), 3081-3086
CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:170016
AB The sterically hindered esters, aryl 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoates, were synthesized via the reaction of 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoic acid with thionyl chloride and phenols under liquid-liquid phase transfer catalysis in 81-93% yields.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of sterically hindered aryl 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoates under phase transfer catalysis)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:60886 CA
TITLE: On-line solid phase extraction of the 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol complex onto C18 bonded silica gel and flame AAS determination of Cu in seawater samples
AUTHOR(S): Gladis, J. M.; Biju, V. M.; Rao, T. Prasada
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR), Trivandrum, 695 019, India
SOURCE: Atomic Spectroscopy (2002), 23(5), 143-147
CODEN: ASPND7; ISSN: 0195-5373
PUBLISHER: PerkinElmer Instruments
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A flow injection online absorption preconcn. system coupled to flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) was developed for the determination of Cu at the μg L-1 level. Cu is complexed with 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol in the pH range of 7.0-9.0 in the flow injection system and adsorbed onto the C18 bonded silica gel column. The preconcd. chelate complex was eluted with acidified MeOH (pH >2) and injected directly into the nebulizer for atomization in an air-acetylene flame for measurement. With a 1-min preconcn. and sample frequency of 30 h-1, the enrichment factor was 100, which can be further improved by increasing the preconcn. time. The detection limit was 0.05 μg L-1 and the precision 1.4% at the 2 μg L-1 Cu level. Validation of the developed method was carried out by analyzing certified seawater reference material (CASS 4) and determining Cu at a concentration of 0.60 ± 0.06 compared to a certified value of 0.529 ± 0.05 μg L-1. The method was also applied successfully to the anal. of seawater samples and the accuracy was tested by recovery measurements on spiked samples. No significant interferences from other substances usually occurring in seawater were found.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloroquinolin-8-ol
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(online solid phase extraction of the 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol complex onto C18 bonded silica gel and flame AAS determination of Cu in seawater samples)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:49968 CA
TITLE: Iron chelating agents for the treatment and prevention of lipodermatosclerosis
INVENTOR(S): Herrick, Sarah Elizabeth; Laurent, Geoffrey John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Medical Limited, UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2376886	A	20021231	GB 2001-15707	20010627 <--
WO 2003002119	A1	20030109	WO 2002-GB2955	20020626
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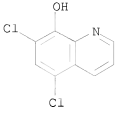
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002311482	A1	20030303	AU 2002-311482	20020626
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-15707 A	20010627
			WO 2002-GB2955 W	20020626

AB The invention provides the use of an iron chelating agent for the preparation of a composition for use in the prevention or treatment of lipodermatosclerosis by topical application to the lower leg. An ointment formulation containing o-phenanthroline is included.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(iron chelating agents for lipodermatosclerosis treatment and prevention)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

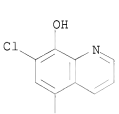


L9 ANSWER 6 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:49083 CA
TITLE: Solid phase extractive preconcentration of thorium onto 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol modified benzophenone
AUTHOR(S): Preetha, C. R.; Gladis, J. Mary; Rao, T. Prasada
CORPORATE SOURCE: CSIR, Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry Group, Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum, Kerala, 695 019, India
SOURCE: Talanta (2002), 58(4), 701-709
CODEN: TLNTA2; ISSN: 0039-9140
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The preparation of solid reagent 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol modified benzophenone for preconcn. of thorium is described. The thorium-5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol complex is quant. retained on benzophenone in the pH range 6.0-6.5. The solid mixture consisting of the metal complex together with benzophenone is dissolved in 5 mL of acetone and thorium content was established spectrophotometrically by using Arsenazo III procedure. Calibration graphs are rectilinear over the thorium concentration range 0.001-0.2 μg ml-1. Five replicate detns. of 20 μg of thorium present in 1 L of sample solution gave a mean absorbance of 0.320 with a relative standard deviation of 2.9%. The detection limit corresponding to three times the standard deviation of the blank is 0.0005 μg ml-1. The developed procedure was successfully used for the estimation of thorium content of pure Rare earth chloride solution collected from Indian Rare Earths (IRE) Limited, Alwaye.

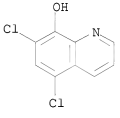
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(thorium determination in rare earth chloride solution by solid phase extraction
preconcn. on dichloroquinolinol modified benzophenone and spectrophotometry with Arsenazo III)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

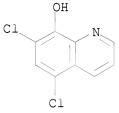
L9 ANSWER 7 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 137:88400 CA
TITLE: A neural network based virtual screening of cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Molnar, Laszlo; Keseru, Gyorgy M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Computer Assisted Drug Discovery, Gedeon Richter Ltd., Budapest, H-1475, Hung.
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2002), 12(3), 419-421
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A virtual screening test to identify potential CP450 3A4 inhibitors has been developed. Mol. structures of inhibitors and non-inhibitors available in the Genetest database were represented using 2D Unity fingerprints and a feedforward neural network was trained to classify mols. regarding their inhibitory activity. Validation tests revealed that the authors neural net recognizes at least 89% of 3A4 inhibitors and suggest using this methodol. in the authors virtual screening protocol.
IT 773-76-2
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(neural network based virtual screening of cytochrome P 450 3A4 inhibitors)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:379051 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and thermal study of magnesium complexes with 8-hydroxyquinolinate derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Guerreiro, C. T. R.; Ribeiro, C. A.; Crespi, M. S.; Torres, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Quimica de Araraquara-UNESP, Araraquara, CEP: 14801-970, Brazil
SOURCE: Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry (2002), 67(2), 419-424
CODEN: JTACF7; ISSN: 1418-2874
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

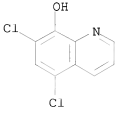
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:379051
AB Mg2+ ion was reacted with 5,7-dibromo-, 5,7-dichloro-, 7-iodo- and 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline, in acetone/ammonium hydroxide medium under constant stirring to obtain (I) Mg[(C9H4ONBr2)2]·2H2O; (II) Mg[(C9H4ONCl2)2]·3H2O; (III) Mg[(C9H5ONI)2]·2H2O and (IV) Mg[(C9H4ONICl)2]·2.5H2O complexes. The compds. were characterized by elemental anal., IR spectra, ICP, TG-DTA and DSC. Through thermal decomposition, residues were obtained and characterized by x-ray diffractometry, as a mixture of hexagonal MgBr2 and cubic MgO from I at 850° and cubic MgO from II, III and IV at 750, 800 and 700°, resp.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with magnesium(2+))
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:360203 CA
TITLE: Solid phase extractive preconcentration of uranium on to 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol modified naphthalene
AUTHOR(S): Gladis, Joseph Mary; Rao, Talasila Prasada
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR), Thiruvananthapuram, 695019, India
SOURCE: Analytical Letters (2002), 35(3), 501-515
CODEN: ANALBP; ISSN: 0003-2719
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The preparation of solid reagent, (5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol) modified naphthalene for preconcn. of uranium is described. The uranium-5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-ol complex is quant. retained on naphthalene in the pH range 4.5-7.0. For the preconcn. of uranium an aliquot of the above reagent is added to the uranium sample solution, adjusted to pH 5.5 ± 1.0 and the residue is filtered off and dissolved in acetone for anal. by the arsenazo-III method. Calibration graphs are linear over the uranium concentration range 2-100 μg per 5 mL of final solution
Ten replicate detns. of 40 μg of uranium present in one liter of sample gave a mean absorbance of 0.185 with a relative standard deviation of 1.5 %. The detection limit corresponding to 3 times the standard deviation of the blank was found to be 2 ng/mL. The validation of the developed preconcn. procedure was carried out by successfully analyzing standard marine sediment

reference material.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(uranium complexation/solid-phase extraction by 8-quinolinol and its derivs. on naphthalene support)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

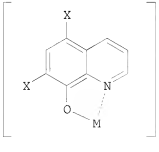


REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:348062 CA
TITLE: Metal oxinate for organic electroluminescent device and fluorescent paint
INVENTOR(S): Enomoto, Kazuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sharp Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002124386	A	20020426	JP 2000-319558	20001019 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-319558	20001019

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:348062
GI



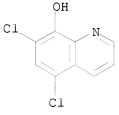
I

AB The invention relates to metal oxinate compds. represented by I [X = Br or Cl; M = a metal selected from Al, Y, Sc, Ga, and Zn; n = 2 or 3], suited for use in making an organic electroluminescent device or a fluorescent paint.

IT 773-76-2D, 5,7-Dichlorooxine, metal complexes
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(metal oxinate for organic electroluminescent device and fluorescent paint)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 11 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:318426 CA

TITLE: Comparative study of 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives as chelating reagents for flow-injection preconcentration of cobalt in a knotted reactor

AUTHOR(S): Tsakovski, Stefan; Benkhedda, Karima; Ivanova, Elisaveta; Adams, Freddy C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Micro and Trace Analysis Centre (MiTAC), Department of Chemistry, University of Antwerp (UIA), Antwerp, B-2610, Belg.

SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (2002), 453(1), 143-154
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

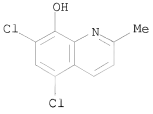
LANGUAGE: English

AB 8-Hydroxyquinoline (HQ), 2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline (CH3-HQ), 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline (Cl2-CH3-HQ), 5,7-dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline (Br2-HQ), 5-sulfo-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline (ferron) and 5-sulfo-8-hydroxyquinoline (SO3H-HQ) were compared as chelating reagents for online sorption preconcn. of Co in a knotted reactor (KR) precoated with the reagent. The results obtained with the different HQ derivs. reveal those properties of the chelating reagent responsible for the processes taking place in the KR. The influence of hydrophobicity, acidity, stability of the Co chelate and type of substituents in the HQ ring system on the sep. steps of the flow injection (FI) preconcn. procedure are discussed. According to the performance characteristics of the different HQ derivs., the most important parameters for online preconcn. in a KR are the hydrophobicity of the reagent and the stability of the chelate complex with the analyte.

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(comparative study of 8-hydroxyquinoline derivs. as chelating reagents for flow-injection preconcn. of cobalt in a knotted reactor)

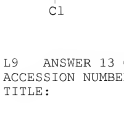
RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:262901 CA
TITLE: Influence of the chlorine atoms in molecules of organochlorine compounds on their hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance and interphase distribution
AUTHOR(S): Shevchuk, I. A.; Glushkova, E. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Donetsk. Gos. Univ., Donetsk, Ukraine
SOURCE: Ukrainskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (Russian Edition) (2001), 67(9-10), 19-22
CODEN: UKZHAU; ISSN: 0041-6045
PUBLISHER: Institut Obshchei i Neorganicheskoi Khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo NAN Ukrainy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Distribution of the electron d. in some chloro-organic compds. was used for prognostication of their hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance and interphase distribution. Based on the examples of the main classes of chloro-organic compds. (acids, bases, ampholites, nonelectrolytes), it was shown that influence of the chlorine atoms on the hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance depends on steric factors and arrangement of other functional groups.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PRP (Properties)
(ampholyte model; Influence of the chlorine atoms in mols. of organochlorine compds. on their hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance and interphase distribution)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 13 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:14659 CA
TITLE: Relationship between pKa of 8-quinolinol derivatives

and a π-donor ability of the 8-quinolinolato oxygen in linear nitrosylruthenium(II) complexes

AUTHOR(S): Suganuma, T.; Tanada, A.; Tomizawa, H.; Tanaka, M.; Miki, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Science, Department of Chemistry, Rikkyo University, Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 171-8501, Japan

SOURCE: Inorganica Chimica Acta (2001), 320(1,2), 22-30
CODEN: ICHAA3; ISSN: 0020-1693

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

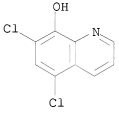
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:14659

AB The relation between the pKa of 8-quinolinol derivs. {8-quinolinol (Hqn), 2-methyl- (H2-Meqn), 2,4-dimethyl- (H2,4-diMeqn), 5-chloro- (H5-Clqn) and 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinols (H5,7-diClqn)} and a π-donor ability of the 8-quinolinolato oxygens was studied by the identification of the structures of the major products, [RuCl(QN)(QN')NO] (HQN = 8-quinolinol derivative; HQN' = different 8-quinolinol derivs.), obtained by the reaction of [RuCl3(QN or QN')NO]- with HQN' or HQN. The results obtained clearly showed that the O of the 8-quinolinol derivative that has a higher pKa predominantly coordinates in the trans position to the NO ligand and is a better π-electron donor. The order of the π-electron donor ability for the O of the 8-quinolinol derivs. is as follows: H2-Meqn≥H2,4-diMeqn>Hqn≥H5-Clqn>H5,7-diClqn, almost agreeing with the magnitude of the pKa values of the corresponding 8-quinolinols. The structures of cis-1 isomer of [RuCl(5,7-diClqn)2NO] and cis-1 isomer of [RuCl(5,7-diClqn)(2-Meqn)NO] were determined by x-ray diffraction and are reported as solvates.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of ruthenium nitrosyl quinolinol derivative complexes)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:338915 CA

TITLE: Optimization of a mathematical topological pattern for the prediction of antihistaminic activity

AUTHOR(S): Duart, M. J.; García-Domenech, R.; Anton-Fos, G. M.; Galvez, J.

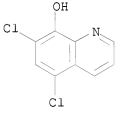
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Cardenal Herrera-CEU, Spain

SOURCE: Journal of Computer-Aided Molecular Design (2001), 15(6), 561-572
CODEN: JCADEQ; ISSN: 0920-654X
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Mol. topol. was used to develop a math. model capable of classifying compds. according to antihistaminic activity. The equations used for this purpose were derived using multi-linear regression and linear discriminant anal. The topol. pattern of activity obtained allows the reliable prediction of antihistaminic activity in drugs frequently used for other therapeutic purposes. Based on the results, the proposed pattern is seemingly only valid for drugs that interact with histamine through competitive inhibition with H1 receptors.

IT 773-76-2, Chloroxine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(optimization of a math. topol. pattern for the prediction of antihistaminic activity)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:288799 CA
TITLE: Preparation of 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indoles as 5-HT receptor antagonists for treatment of CNS disorders
INVENTOR(S): Ennis, Michael Dalton; Hoffman, Robert Louis; Ghazal, Nabil B.; Olson, Rebecca M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 331 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001072752	A2	20011004	WO 2001-US4950	20010308 <--
WO 2001072752	A3	20030417		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,

HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,
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IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2402472	A1	20011004	CA 2001-2402472	20010308	<--
AU 2001043163	A	20011008	AU 2001-43163	20010308	<--
AU 2001243163	B2	20041104			
US 20020002161	A1	20020103	US 2001-803242	20010308	<--
US 6734301	B2	20040511			
EP 1328525	A2	20030723	EP 2001-916099	20010308	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2003529569	T	20031007	JP 2001-570662	20010308	
NZ 521389	A	20050624	NZ 2001-521389	20010308	
IN 2002MN01104	A	20050304	IN 2002-MN1104	20020816	
MX 2002PA08893	A	20030210	MX 2002-PA8893	20020911	
ZA 2002007341	A	20040121	ZA 2002-7341	20020912	
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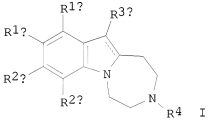
			WO 2001-US4950	W 20010308	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:288799

GI



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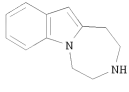


II

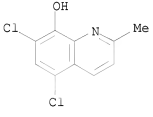
AB Title compds. I [wherein R1a, R1b, R2a, and R2b = independently (a) H, halo, CN, CF3, OCF3, OR5, CONR5R6, COR5, CO2R5, Y(CH2)mXR5, YCO(CH2)mXR5; m = 0-3; Y = CH2, S, O, or NR6; X = CH2, S, O, NR6; (b) (CH2)pAr; p = 0-3; Ar = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl or (c) (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, or (cyclo)alkynyl; R3 = (a) H, halo, CN, CF3, OCF3, alkyl, Ar, OR5, SR5, CHO, CONR5R6, COR5, CO2R5, Yo(CH2)nXR5, COCONXR5, Yo(CH2)nN(R6)CONR5R6; o = 0 or 1; n = 0-3; X = CH, S, O, or NR6; Y = CH, S, O or NR6; Ar = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; (b) (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, or (cyclo)alkynyl; R4, R5, and R6 = independently (a) H or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, or (cyclo)alkynyl; (b) (CH2)pAr; p = 0-3; Ar = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; or stereoisomers or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared For example, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indole•HCl (II•HCl) was prepared in a multi-step synthesis starting from Et H

malonate and 2-nitrophenylacetic acid and involving the cyclization of the Et [1-(2-bromoethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-2-yl]acetate intermediate to the tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7]indol-2(3H)-one. I are useful as 5-HT receptor antagonists for the treatment of a variety of central nervous system disorders (no data).

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant; preparation of 1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indoles as 5-HT receptor inhibitors for treatment of CNS disorders)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 16 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:220144 CA

TITLE: Synthesis and thermal study of the barium complexes with 8-hydroxyquinolinate derivatives

AUTHOR(S): Ribeiro, C. A.; Crespi, M. S.; Guerreiro, C. T. R.; Guinesi, L. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Quimica de Araraquara-UNESP, Araraquara, CEP 14801-970, Brazil

SOURCE: Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry (2001), 64(2), 637-644
CODEN: JTACF7; ISSN: 1418-2874

PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

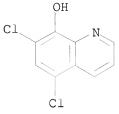
LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:220144

AB Ba ion reacts with 5,7-dibromo-, 5,7-dichloro-, 7-iodo- and 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline, in acetone/ammonium hydroxide medium under constant stirring to yield (I) Ba[(C9H4ONBr2)2]·1.5H2O; (II) Ba[(C9H4ONCl2)(OH)]·H2O; (III) Ba[(C9H5ONI)2]·H2O and (IV) Ba[(C9H4ONICl)2]·5H2O, resp. The compds. were characterized by elemental anal., IR absorption spectrum (IR), inductively coupled plasma spectrometry (ICP), simultaneous TG-DTA (TG-DTA) and differential scanning calorimeter (DSC). The final residue of the thermal decomposition was characterized as orthorhombic BaBr2 from (I); the intermediate residue, as a mixture of orthorhombic BaCO3 and BaCl2 and cubic BaO and the final residue, as a mixture of cubic and tetragonal BaO and orthorhombic BaCl2 (II); the intermediate residue, as orthorhombic BaCO3 and as a final residue, a mixture of cubic and tetragonal BaO from (III); and the intermediate residue, as a mixture of orthorhombic BaCO3 and BaCl2 and as a final residue, a mixture of cubic and tetragonal BaO and orthorhombic BaCl2 from (IV).

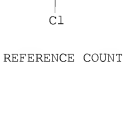
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of barium complexes with 8-hydroxyquinolinate halo derivs.)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



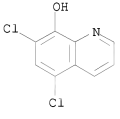
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:204422 CA
TITLE: Alkaline earth metal complexes: mixed ligand complexes of alkaline-earth metal salts of some organic acids with 5,7-dichlorooxine
AUTHOR(S): Prakash, Dharm; Yadav, Ashok Kumar
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Patna University, Patna, 800 005, India
SOURCE: Asian Journal of Chemistry (2001), 13(3), 944-948
CODEN: AJCHEW; ISSN: 0970-7077
PUBLISHER: Asian Journal of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:204422
AB A number of mixed ligand complexes of alkaline earth metal salts of some organic acids like 1-nitroso-2-naphthol, o-nitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, salicylaldehyde and salicylic acid with 5,7-dichloro-oxine were synthesized and characterized by elemental anal., conductivity measurement and IR-spectral studies.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichlorooxine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for preparation of alkaline earth dichlorooxine mixed ligand complexes)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:146235 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and luminescence behaviors of aluminum complex with mixed ligands
AUTHOR(S): Jang, H.; Do, L.-M.; Kim, Y.; Gon Kim, J.; Zyung, T.; Do, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, School of Molecular Science, Taejon, 305-600, S. Korea
SOURCE: Synthetic Metals (2001), 121(1-3), 1669-1670
CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:146235
AB A novel mixed ligand complex, AlQ(ClQ)2 (HQ = 8-quinolinol, HClQ = 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol) was synthesized and characterized. An organic electroluminescent (EL) device ITO/TPD/AlQ(ClQ)2/LiF/Al (ITO = In-Sn oxide, TPD = N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine) was employed to study their EL properties. The EL device exhibits green light with maximum luminescence of 780 cd/m2 at 6.7 V.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for preparation of aluminum quinolinolate dichloroquinolinolate complex)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

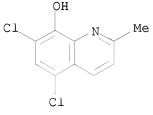
L9 ANSWER 19 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:146234 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of new luminescent materials containing various substituted 8-quinolinolate
AUTHOR(S): Jang, H.; Do, L.-M.; Kim, Y.; Zyung, T.; Do, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, School of Molecular Science-BK21, Taejon, 305-701, S. Korea
SOURCE: Synthetic Metals (2001), 121(1-3), 1667-1668
CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:146234
AB Novel thermally stable Al and Zn complexes, Al(Clq)3, Al(Brq)3, Zn(Clq)2, Zn(Brq)2 and Zn(MeClq)2 (Clq = 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinolate, Brq = 5,7-dibromo-8-quinolinolate, MeClq = 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-

quinolinolate) were synthesized and characterized. The organic electroluminescent (EL) device ITO/TPD/emitting material/LiF/Al (ITO = In-Sn oxide, TPD = N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine) was employed to study their EL properties. In case of Al(Clq)3, the EL device exhibits yellow light with maximum luminescence of 375 cd/m2 at 8V.

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for preparation of aluminum zinc quinolinolate complexes)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:61555 CA

TITLE: Preparation of lipopeptides as antibacterial agents

INVENTOR(S): Hill, Jason; Parr, Ian; Morytko, Michael; Siedlecki, Jim; Yu, Xiang Yang; Silverman, Jared; Keith, Dennis; Finn, John; Christensen, Dale; Lazarova, Tsvetelina; Watson, Alan D.; Zhang, Yan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; et al.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 202 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001044274	A1	20010621	WO 2000-US34205	20001215 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2394350	A1	20010621	CA 2000-2394350	20001215 <--
BR 2000016467	A	20020827	BR 2000-16467	20001215 <--
EP 1246838	A1	20021009	EP 2000-991867	20001215 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

JP 2003517480	T	20030527	JP 2001-544763		20001215	
US 20040067878	A1	20040408	US 2000-737908		20001215	
IN 2000CA00688	A	20050311	IN 2000-CA688		20001215	
AU 784812	B2	20060629	AU 2001-36357		20001215	
NO 2002002887	A	20020812	NO 2002-2887		20020617	<--
MX 2002PA06030	A	20040823	MX 2002-PA6030		20020617	
ZA 2002005108	A	20031117	ZA 2002-5108		20020625	
IN 2007KO00915	A	20071123	IN 2007-KO915		20070626	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-170946P	P	19991215	
			US 2000-208222P	P	20000530	
			IN 2000-CA688	A3	20001215	
			WO 2000-US34205	W	20001215	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:61555
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Lipopeptides I [R is -N(B)(X)n-A; B is X''RY, H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl; RY is hydrido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl or hydroxyl; X, X'' are C:O, C:S, C:NH, C:NRX, S:O or SO2; n is 0 or 1; RX is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, carboxy or carboalkoxy; A is H, NH2, NHRA, NRARB, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl (RA, RB are alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl or carboalkoxy) or when n is 0, then A is P(O)(OR50)OR51, P(O)R52R53, or P(O)(OR50)R53, where R50-R53 are alkyl; alternatively B and A may form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic or heteroaryl ring; R1 is defined similarly to R (with provisos); R2 is CH2CR17R18-ring, where R17 and R18 are hydrido, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino, thio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, etc. or CR17R18 are CO, C(:S), oxime or hydrazone group] were prepared for use as antibacterials. Thus, treating daptomycin with 4-fluorobenzaldehyde and sodium triacetoxyborohydride in dry DMF for 24 h afforded I [R = NHCO(CH2)8Me, R1 = NHCH2C6H4F-4, R2 = CH2COC6H4NH2-o], which showed MIC (S. Aureus) ≤ 1 μg/mL.

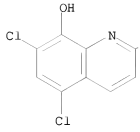
IT 345645-79-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of lipopeptides as antibacterial agents)

RN 345645-79-6 CA

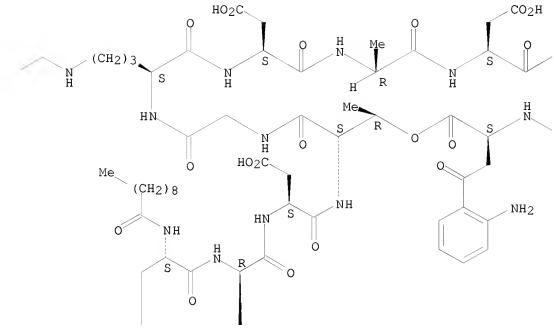
CN Daptomycin, 6-[N5-[(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-quinolinyl)methyl]-L-ornithine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

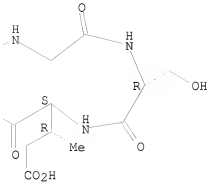
PAGE 1-A



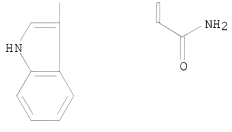
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:304646 CA
TITLE: Method of making metal 8-quinolinolato complexes
INVENTOR(S): McCormick, Fred B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 3M Innovative Properties Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001025211	A1	20010412	WO 1999-US31173	19991229 <--

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,

DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6362339 B1 20020326 US 1999-413415 19991006 <--
EP 1218345 A1 20020703 EP 1999-968974 19991229 <--
EP 1218345 B1 20030402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
JP 2003511372 T 20030325 JP 2001-528157 19991229
US 20020040143 A1 20020404 US 2001-996871 20011031 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-413415 A 19991006
WO 1999-US31173 W 19991229

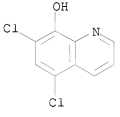
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:304646; MARPAT 134:304646

AB Methods of making metal(8-quinolinolates) are described which entail combining a metal carboxylate with an 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative in an appropriate organic solvent. Use of the products in electroluminescent devices is indicated.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(metal quinolinolate complex preparation from metal carboxylates and 8-hydroxyquinoline derivs.)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:198750 CA

TITLE: Solvent extraction of Pr(III), Nd(III), Sm(III) and Eu(III) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline from water and water-methanol phases

AUTHOR(S): Czakis-Sulikowska, Danuta; Kuznik, Bozena; Malinowska, Anna

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General and Ecological Chemistry, Technical University of Lodz, Lodz, 90-924, Pol.

SOURCE: Chemia Analityczna (Warsaw) (2001), 46(1), 93-99
CODEN: CANWAJ; ISSN: 0009-2223

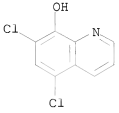
PUBLISHER: Institute of Physical Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

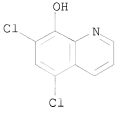
AB The extraction of Ln(III) (Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline in chloroform from water and water-methanol phase was studied. The parameters of the extraction process were determined and the separation factors of
investigated pairs of lanthanides were calculated The presence of methanol in the water phase causes the synergistic effect.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(solvent extraction of Pr(III), Nd(III), Sm(III) and Eu(III) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline from water and water-methanol phases)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

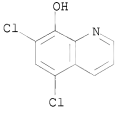


REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:125179 CA
TITLE: Complexes of Ru(III) with mixed ligands
AUTHOR(S): Negoiu, Maria; Rosu, Tudor; Stoicescu, Liliana; Carcu, Viorel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Facultatea de Chimie, Universitatea Bucuresti, Rom.
SOURCE: Revista de Chimie (Bucharest) (2000), 51(7), 492-496
CODEN: RCBUAU; ISSN: 0034-7752
PUBLISHER: SYSCOM 18 SRL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Romanian
AB [Ru(Met)2(L)2]Cl (HMet = methionine, L = isoniazid, α-aminopyridine, 1,2-dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole), [Ru(Hip)2(L)2]Cl (HHip = hippuric acid, L = isoniazid, 1,2-dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole) and [Ru(Met)2(L)2] (HL = 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline) were prepared and characterized by elemental analyses, molar conductance measurements and electronic and IR spectral data. The methionine, hippuric acid and 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline act as bidentate ligands and coordinate through N and O atoms, whereas the isoniazid, α-aminopyridine and 1,2-dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole act as monodentate ligands with N coordination to Ru(III) ion. The Ru(III) ion is hexacoordinate with an octahedral environment.
IT 773-76-2DP, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, ruthenium methionine complex
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 24 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:343933 CA
TITLE: Spectrophotometric determination of vanadium(V) with 5,7-dichlorooxine and rhodamine 6G
AUTHOR(S): Varma, R. Luxmi; Reddy, M. L. P.; Rao, T. Prasada
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR), Trivandrum, 695 019, India
SOURCE: Chemia Analityczna (Warsaw) (2000), 45(5), 745-750
CODEN: CANWAJ; ISSN: 0009-2223
PUBLISHER: Institute of Physical Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A selective method is described for the determination of 0.5-15 μg of V(V) present in 50 mL based on the extraction of ternary ion-association complex formed by reacting V(V) with 5,7-dichlorooxine and Rhodamine 6G. The method is highly sensitive (ε = 6.12 + 104 l mol-1 cm-1 at 516 nm). Very few ions interfere in the above determination which can be overcome by the addition of fluoride, citrate and thiourea. The developed method is precise and reliable. This was proved determining V(V) in certified reference material.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichlorooxine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(spectrophotometric determination of vanadium(V) with 5,7-dichlorooxine and rhodamine 6G)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:109967 CA
TITLE: Improved controlled release compositions and method

INVENTOR(S): Sojka, Milan F.; Spindler, Ralph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amcol International Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

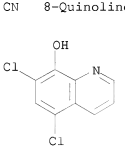
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000041528	A2	20000720	WO 2000-US609	20000111 <--
WO 2000041528	A3	20001102		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2358773	A1	20000720	CA 2000-2358773	20000111 <--
CA 2358773	C	20051011		
AU 2000029634	A	20000801	AU 2000-29634	20000111 <--
EP 1140033	A2	20011010	EP 2000-908252	20000111 <--
EP 1140033	B1	20051012		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002534448	T	20021015	JP 2000-593150	20000111 <--
AT 306254	T	20051015	AT 2000-908252	20000111
MX 2001PA07173	A	20020415	MX 2001-PA7173	20010713 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-115886P P 19990114
WO 2000-US609 W 20000111

AB A controlled release composition comprising an adsorbent polymer, an active agent, and a release retardant is disclosed. The composition has an improved ability to release the active agent over an extended time period. Allyl methacrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer particles were loaded with salicylic acid dissolved in methanol. The resulting product was dried in an oven to give a white fine powder with entrapped salicylic acid.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adsorbent polymer microparticles for controlled release of active ingredients)

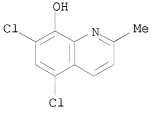
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 26 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:104837 CA
TITLE: Using Intelligent/Random Library Screening To Design Focused Libraries for the Optimization of Homogeneous Catalysts: Ullmann Ether Formation
AUTHOR(S): Fagan, Paul J.; Hauptman, Elisabeth; Shapiro, Rafael; Casalnuovo, Albert
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Research and Development Department, The Dupont Company, Wilmington, DE, 19880-0328, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2000), 122(21), 5043-5051
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:104837

AB A 96-member pyridine library consisting of both rationally chosen and random members was used to screen Ullmann ether forming reactions. The reaction of 2-bromo-4,6-dimethylaniline and other substrates with a variety of alkoxides was studied under different conditions with the aid of an automated liquid handler. From the results of the 96-member library screening, a structure activity profile was determined which led to the design of smaller focused ligand libraries. The focused libraries produced a higher frequency of hits compared to the original 96-member library. Some of the more effective ligands discovered in this work are generally useful for alkoxylation of a variety of substrates, and also functioned in intramol. ether forming reactions. This work demonstrates for homogeneous catalysis the analogy to the pharmacol. model of drug discovery. By using a large library to screen for a lead compound followed by screening the diversity space closest to the lead, a larger fraction of increased performance ligands was discovered.

IT 72-80-0
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(optimization of pyridine ligand components for catalytic Ullmann alkoxylation)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 112 THERE ARE 112 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:94281 CA
TITLE: Skin care and protective compositions containing transfer agents and barrier materials

INVENTOR(S): Homola, Andrew M.; Dunton, Ronald K.; Pitts, Gary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Four Star Partners, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000038617	A2	20000706	WO 1999-US30003	19991223 <--
WO 2000038617	A3	20000921		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2356840	A1	20000706	CA 1999-2356840	19991223 <--
EP 1139981	A2	20011010	EP 1999-968903	19991223 <--

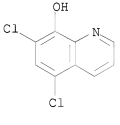
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1998-113950P	P	19981224
US 1999-117283P	P	19990126
WO 1999-US30003	W	19991223

AB The present invention discloses compns. containing a one or more transfer agents and one or more barrier materials which form, upon application to a substrate, even a wet substrate or substrate immersed under water, adhesive, protective barriers. The compns. may be modified to provide an appropriate viscosity and other characteristics and may serve as a carrier for active agents.

IT 773-76-2, Chloroxine
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin care and protective compns. containing transfer agents and barrier materials)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



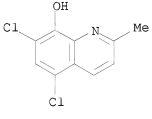
L9 ANSWER 28 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:80074 CA
TITLE: Study on partition equilibria of metal complexes in

non-ionic micellar solutions from spectrophotometric data
AUTHOR(S): Codony, R.; Prat, M. D.; Beltran, J. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departament de Quimica Analitica, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, 08028, Spain
SOURCE: Talanta (2000), 52(2), 225-232
CODEN: TLNTA2; ISSN: 0039-9140
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The complexation equilibrium for Zn(II)-8-quinolinol and Zn(II)-5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol systems were studied spectrophotometrically in aqueous micellar solns. of the non-ionic surfactant Brij-35 in NaCl 0.1 M medium at 25 °C. The partition model, in which the different species involved in the equilibrium can distribute themselves between aqueous and micellar pseudophases, was applied. Calcns. were performed by means of the SPDIS program, developed specifically to handle multiwavelength spectrophotometric data in micellar systems. A factor anal. was applied to the spectrophotometric data in order to determine the number of species in equilibrium A quant. relationship was found between fluorescence intensity and the micellar solubilization of metal chelates.

IT 72-80-0D, zinc(II) complex
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(spectrophotometric study of metal complex partition equilibrium in non-ionic micellar solns.)

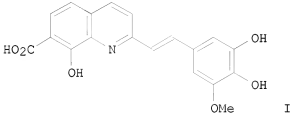
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 29 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:321792 CA
TITLE: Structure-Activity Relationships and Binding Mode of Styrylquinolines as Potent Inhibitors of HIV-1 Integrase and Replication of HIV-1 in Cell Culture
AUTHOR(S): Zouhiri, Fatima; Mouscadet, Jean-Francois; Mekouar, Khalid; Desmaele, Didier; Savoure, Delphine; Leh, Herve; Subra, Frederic; Le Bret, Marc; Auclair, Christian; d'Angelo, Jean
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Chimie Organique UPRES-A du CNRS 8076 Centre d'Etudes Pharmaceutiques, Universite Paris-Sud, Chatenay-Malabry, 92296, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 43(8), 1533-1540

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

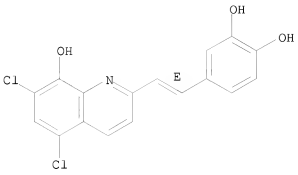
AB Our prior studies showed that polyhydroxylated styrylquinolines are potent HIV-1 integrase (IN) inhibitors that block the replication of HIV-1 in cell culture at nontoxic concns. To explore the mechanism of action of these inhibitors, various novel styrylquinoline derivs., e.g. I, were synthesized and tested against HIV-1 IN and in cell-based assays. Regarding the in vitro expts., the structural requirements for biol. activity are a carboxyl group at C-7, a hydroxyl group at C-8 in the quinoline subunit, and an ancillary Ph ring. However the in vitro inhibitory profile tolerates deep alterations of this ring, e.g. by the introduction of various substituents or its replacement by heteroat. nuclei. Regarding the ex vivo assays, the structural requirements for activity are more stringent than for in vitro inhibition. Thus, in addition to an o-hydroxy acid group in the quinoline, the presence of one ortho pair of substituents at C-3' and C-4', particularly two hydroxyl groups, in the ancillary Ph ring is imperatively required for inhibitory potency. Starting from literature data and the SARs developed in this work, a putative binding mode of styrylquinoline inhibitors to HIV-1 IN was derived.

IT 266689-98-9P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn, structure-activity relationships and binding mode of styrylquinolines as anti-AIDS agents)

RN 266689-98-9 CA

CN 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[(1E)-2-(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-quinolinyl)ethenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



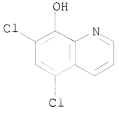
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 30 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:228116 CA
TITLE: Extraction studies on the formation of La(III), Gd(III) and Lu(III) species with 5,7-dihalogeno derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline
AUTHOR(S): Czakis-Sulikowska, D.; Pustelnik, N.; Kuznik, B.; Malinowska, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General and Ecological Chemistry, Technical University of Lodz, Lodz, 90-924, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Alloys and Compounds (2000), 300-301, 234-237
CODEN: JALCEU; ISSN: 0925-8388
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The nature of species formed in the extraction of Ln(III) (where Ln(III)=La, Gd, Lu) with 5,7-dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline (5,7(Br)HOx) in CHCl3 from water phase and La(III) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (5,7(Cl)HOx) in CHCl3 from water and water-methanol phases was examined It was stated that during the extraction from water phase the six-coordinated chelates were extracted In the presence of methanol in the water phase eight-coordinated mixed ligand adducts were observed The parameters of the extraction process and
separation factors of La-Gd, Gd-Lu and La-Lu pairs were calculated

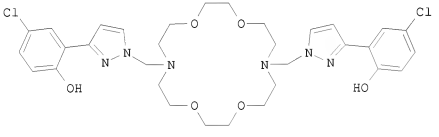
IT 773-76-2D, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, complex with La(3+)
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(extraction studies on complexation of La(III), Gd(III) and Lu(III) with 5,7-dihalogeno derivs. of 8-hydroxyquinoline)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:93297 CA
TITLE: Syntheses and Metal Ion Complexation of Novel 8-Hydroxyquinoline-Containing Diaza-18-Crown-6 Ligands and Analogues
AUTHOR(S): Su, Ning; Bradshaw, Jerald S.; Zhang, Xian Xin; Song, Huacan; Savage, Paul B.; Xue, Guoping; Krakowiak, Krzysztof E.; Izatt, Reed M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, 84602, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1999), 64(24), 8855-8861
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:93297
GI



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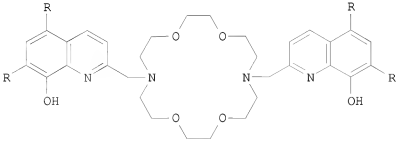


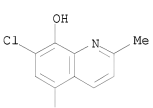
II

AB Ten new 8-hydroxyquinoline-containing diaza-18-crown-6 ligands and analogs were synthesized via a one-pot or stepwise Mannich reaction, reductive amination, or by reacting diaza-18-crown-6 with 5,7-dichloro-2-iodomethyl-8-quinolinol in the presence of N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The Mannich reaction of N,N'-bis(methoxymethyl)diaza-18-crown-6 with 4-chloro-2-(1H-pyrazol-3-yl)phenol gave the NCH2N-linked bis(3-(5-chloro-2-hydroxy)pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)-substituted diazacrown ether I in a 98% yield. The reaction of bis(N,N'-methoxymethyldiaza)-18-crown-6 with 2.2 equiv of 10-hydroxybenzoquinoline gave only the monosubstituted diazacrown ether ligand. Interaction of some of the ligands with various metal ions was evaluated by a calorimetric titration technique at 25 °C in MeOH. Bis(8-hydroxyquinoline-2-ylmethyl)-substituted ligand II (R = H) forms a very strong complex with Ba2+ (log K = 11.6 in MeOH) and is highly selective for Ba2+ over Na+, K+, Zn2+, and Cu2+ (selectivity factor > 106). The 1H NMR spectral studies of the Ba2+ complexes with bis(8-hydroxyquinoline-2-ylmethyl)- and bis(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline-2-ylmethyl)-substituted diaza-18-crown-6 ligands II (R = H, Cl) suggest that these complexes are cryptate-like structures with the two overlapping hydroxyquinoline rings forming a pseudo second macroring. UV-visible spectra of the metal ion complexes with selected ligands suggest that these ligands might be used as chromophoric or fluorophoric sensors.

IT 72-80-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and metal ion complexation of (hydroxyquinolinylmethyl)- and (phenolpyrazolylmethyl)diaza-18-crown-6 ethers)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:85983 CA

TITLE: Electroluminescent devices with boron chelates

INVENTOR(S): Heuer, Helmut-Werner; Wehrmann, Rolf; Elschner, Andreas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

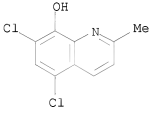
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

EP 969531 A2 20000105 EP 1999-111855 19990621 <--
EP 969531 A3 20000223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
DE 19829947 A1 20000105 DE 1998-19829947 19980704 <--
TW 419929 B 20010121 TW 1999-88110272 19990621 <--
US 6287713 B1 20010911 US 1999-342952 19990629 <--
JP 2000150163 A 20000530 JP 1999-187807 19990701 <--
KR 2000011462 A 20000225 KR 1999-26746 19990703 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19829947 A 19980704
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:85983

AB The electroluminescent device comprises on a substrate, an anode, an electroluminescent element, comprised of a hole injection layer, hole transport layer, light-emitting layer, electron transport layer, and electron injection layer, and a cathode, wherein the electroluminescent element contains boron complex with 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative The hole injection layer contains a specific polythiophene compound The specific aromatic tertiary amino compound is located in the hole injection layer and/or the hole transport layer. The electroluminescent device shows improved illumination d.

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of boron chelates for electroluminescent devices)

RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:72798 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and thermal study of 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives of the alkaline earth metals. I. Strontium complexes
AUTHOR(S): Guerreiro, C. T. R.; Ribeiro, C. A.; Crespi, M. S.; Torres, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Quimica de Araraquara-UNESP, Araraquara, CEP 14801-970, Brazil
SOURCE: Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry (1999), 56(2), 519-524
CODEN: JTACF7; ISSN: 1418-2874
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

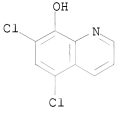
AB Sr complexes of 5,7-dibromo-, 5,7-dichloro-, 7-iodo- and 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline were precipitated from an aqueous NH3 and acetone

medium. The complexes obtained were Sr[(C9H4ONBr2)2]·2.5H2O; Sr[(C9H4ONCl2)(OH)]·1.5H2O; Sr[(C9H5ONI)2]·5H2O and Sr[(C9H4ONICl)(OH)]·1.25H2O. The residues of their thermal decomposition were SrBr2; a mixture of SrCl2, SrCO3 and SrO; SrCO3 and SrCO3, resp. All were characterized by TG, DTA, complexometry with EDTA, atomic absorption spectroscopy, IR spectroscopy and x-ray diffraction.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of strontium complexes with 8-hydroxyquinoline halo derivs.)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:49870 CA

TITLE: Study on the synthesis and antimicrobial activity of 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldyl-N-ethylcarbamate

AUTHOR(S): Kang, Hoe-Yang

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Public Health, Coll. of Nat. Sci., Keimyung Univ., Taegu, S. Korea

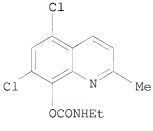
SOURCE: Han'guk Hwankyong Uisaeng Hakhoechi (1998), 24(1), 47-53
CODEN: HHUCDX; ISSN: 1225-5629

PUBLISHER: Korean Environmental Health Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Korean

GI



I

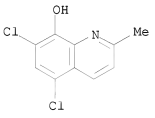
AB 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldyl-N-ethylcarbamate (I), one of the carbamate derivative which are generally used as insecticide, was newly synthesized.

Its phys. properties were determined and chemical structure was identified by means of I.R., NMR in addition to elemental anal. The yield of addition, using triethylamine as catalyst, 5.7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine and Et isocyanate was better than that of condensation of 5.7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine with ethylcarbamoyl chloride. The effect of the compound on rabbit's ileum, and antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella typhi, Escherichia coli, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa were examined It was observed that the dosage over 100 μg/mL of the compound relaxed rabbit's ileum and the same dosage of the compound inhibited growth of the above strains of bacteria.

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinaldine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of 5,7-dichloro-8-quinaldyl N-ethylcarbamate)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 35 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:27278 CA

TITLE: Adducts formation in the extraction of Dy(III), Ho(III), Er(III) and Lu(III) chelates of 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline

AUTHOR(S): Czakis-Sulikowska, Danuta; Kuznik, Bozena; Malinowska, Anna; Pustelnik, Natalia

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General and Ecological Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz, PL 90-924, Pol.

SOURCE: Chemia Analityczna (Warsaw) (1999), 44(5), 925-931
CODEN: CANWAJ; ISSN: 0009-2223

PUBLISHER: Institute of Physical Chemistry

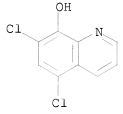
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The extraction of Dy(III), Ho(III), Er(III) and Lu(III) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (HL) in chloroform from water and water-methanol phases was investigated. The formation of the species DyL3, LuL3, HoL3·HL, ErL3·HL and LnL3·2MeOH (Ln(III)= Dy, Ho, Er, Lu) in the organic phase was stated and the synergistic effect was observed The parameters of the extraction process were determined and the separation factors of Lu(III) from some rare earth elements were calculated The separation factors of Lu(III) vs. Ln(III) ions are considerably greater than those between other rare earths.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

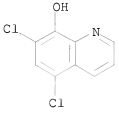
(adduct formation in extraction of Dy(III), Ho(III), Er(III) and Lu(III) chelates of 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 36 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:148934 CA
TITLE: The aqueous chlorination of the structural fragments of humic matter
AUTHOR(S): Moshkarina, Natalia A.; Dianova, Irina; Chaidoullina, Goulnara; Lebedev, Albert T.; Kanovich, Marina M.; Buryak, Alexey K.; Petrosyan, Valery S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Organic Chemistry Department, Moscow State M.V.Lomonosov University, Moscow, 119899, Russia
SOURCE: Progress in Water Resources (1999), 1(Water Pollution V), 515-524
CODEN: PWREFF; ISSN: 1461-6513
PUBLISHER: WIT Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Chlorination has been used in water disinfection since the beginning of the 20th century. However, in the early 1970s it was found that water chlorination led to the generation of undesirable halomethanes and other organochlorines. The principal predecessor of these hazardous compds. is humic matter. Due to the complexity and variability of the composition and structures of natural humic substances simple model compds. comprising structural fragments of humic material in chlorination studies are often used in related studies. The present study deals with aquatic chlorination of phenolic species: naphthol-1, naphthol-2, 2- and 4-hydroxybiphenyls and 8-hydroxyquinoline. GC-MS was used as an anal. tool. Volatile compds. were detected using the "purge and trap" method, while extraction with dichloromethane was used for the anal. of semi-volatile species. The hydroxyl group is known to activate aromatic rings towards electrophilic substitution. As a result, a significant array of organochlorines was detected in each case. The results obtained allowed us to propose a detailed transformation scheme for each compound, to estimate possible hazard of the penetration of these byproducts into natural water basins. It is also necessary to note that there is no information on toxicities of the majority of the transformation products detected. The last fact complicates the elaboration of reliable conclusions in risk assessment procedures.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POL (Pollutant); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU

(Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(aqueous chlorination of structural fragments of humic matter)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 37 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:140831 CA
TITLE: Industrial microbicides containing haloquinolinols
INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Takaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11209206	A	19990803	JP 1998-10046	19980122 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-10046	19980122
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 131:140831			

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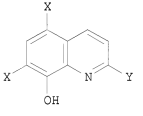


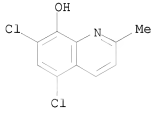
AB Industrial microbicides, especially, useful for paints and adhesives for outdoor
uses and paints for the bottom of a ship, contain haloquinolinols I (X = halo; Y = H, lower alkyl). I show fungicidal, antiseptic, and algicidal effects, and have good weatherability, heat resistance, and alkali resistance. 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline (II) significantly inhibited growth of Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Aspergillus niger, Mucor spinescens, etc., and the microbicidal

action was less diminished even after heating at 121° for 20 min. An acrylic paint containing II was exposed to sunlight for 1 mo and then heated at 60° for 1 mo to show no discoloration.

IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(industrial microbicides containing haloquinolinols for antifouling paints and paints and adhesives for outdoor uses)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 38 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:134676 CA

TITLE: Antipsoriatic nail polishes containing glucocorticoids

INVENTOR(S): Bohn, Manfred; Kraemer, Karl Theodor

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Marion Roussel Deutschland GmbH, Germany

SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
CA 2245637	A1	19990221	CA 1998-2245637	19980820	<--
EP 913154	A1	19990506	EP 1998-115049	19980811	<--
EP 913154	B1	20021120			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
AT 227993	T	20021215	AT 1998-115049	19980811	<--
PT 913154	T	20030430	PT 1998-115049	19980811	
ES 2186952	T3	20030516	ES 1998-115049	19980811	
BG 63270	B1	20010831	BG 1998-102696	19980817	<--
US 20010006625	A1	20010705	US 1998-135657	19980818	<--
US 6352686	B2	20020305			
HU 9801898	A2	19990428	HU 1998-1898	19980819	<--
HU 9801898	A3	20000128			
BR 9803756	A	20000328	BR 1998-3756	19980819	<--
CZ 292344	B6	20030917	CZ 1998-2632	19980819	
IL 125854	A	20040219	IL 1998-125854	19980819	
TW 590776	B	20040611	TW 1998-87113603	19980819	
SK 284218	B6	20041103	SK 1998-1143	19980819	
NO 9803818	A	19990222	NO 1998-3818	19980820	<--
NO 319391	B1	20050808			

ZA 9807531	A	19990222	ZA 1998-7531	19980820	<--
CN 1209318	A	19990303	CN 1998-118470	19980820	<--
AU 9880856	A	19990304	AU 1998-80856	19980820	<--
AU 740615	B2	20011108			
JP 11130679	A	19990518	JP 1998-233671	19980820	<--
HR 980458	B1	20021231	HR 1998-458	19980820	<--
RU 2210354	C2	20030820	RU 1998-116129	19980820	
PL 192342	B1	20061031	PL 1998-328122	19980820	
HK 1018214	A1	20050324	HK 1999-103254	19990728	
US 20020071815	A1	20020613	US 2001-13728	20011213	<--
US 20040071645	A1	20040415	US 2003-659361	20030911	

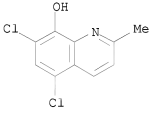
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 1997-19736112 A 19970821
US 1998-135657 A1 19980818
US 2001-13728 B1 20011213

AB A nail polish comprises at least one glucocorticoid, at least one physiol. acceptable solvent and at least one water-insol. film-forming agent. The nail polish is suitable for the treatment of nail psoriasis. A nail polish contained clobetasol-17-propionate 8, Me vinyl ether-monobutyl maleate copolymer (in isopropanol) 30, isopropanol 31, and EtOAc 31 %.

IT 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antipsoriatic nail polishes containing glucocorticoids and film-forming polymers)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 39 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:87801 CA

TITLE: Preparation and fungitoxicity of some dichloro-8-quinolinols

AUTHOR(S): Gershon, Herman; Clarke, Donald D.; Gershon, Muriel

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemistry, Fordham Univ., New York, NY, 10458, USA

SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1999), 130(5), 653-659
CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247

PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag Wien

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 131:87801

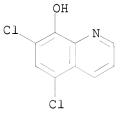
AB 2,5-, 3,5-, 3,7-, 4,5-, 5,6-, Und 6,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol were prepared and tested along with their 3,6- and 5,7-analogs against fungi (Aspergillus niger, A. oryzae, Myrothecium verrucaria, Trichoderma viride, Mucor cirinelloides, and Trichophyton mentagrophytes) in Sabouraud dextrose broth. Most of the compds. were strongly antifungal, inhibiting

five of the fungi <1 μg/mL. This activity is attributed to intramol. synergism. M. cirinelloides was inhibited less by these compds.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation and antifungal activity of chloroquinolinols)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 40 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:67406 CA

TITLE: Membrane desolvation for the analysis of organic solutions and liquid chromatographic samples with low power helium microwave induced plasma atomic emission detection

AUTHOR(S): Akinbo, Olujide T.; Carnahan, Jon W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, 60115, USA

SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (1999), 390(1-3), 217-226
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

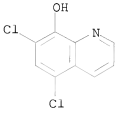
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A flat sheet membrane desolvator (FSMD) was used to extend the applicability of a 120 W helium microwave induced plasma (He-MIP) to elemental anal. of organic-solvent-based samples and element selective liquid chromatog. detection. With the FSMD online, methanol could be nebulized with a sample flow rate of 1.5 mL/min and a carrier gas flow rate of 1.2 L/min without extinguishing the plasma. Under these conditions, applying desolvator countercurrent gas flows in the range 0-8 L/min restored of the original pink color of the pure helium MIP from the bluish-green caused by methanol. Significant redns. in the emission intensities of C2 species at 436.5, 473.7, 512.9, and 563.6 nm were observed with the application of the FSMD. The intensities of chlorine analyte emission lines at 479.5, 481.0 and 481.9 nm increased with increasing countercurrent gas flow rates and reached a maximum intensity with a flow rate of 5.0 L/min. Detection limits for Cl and Pb were 2.1 and 0.1 ppm using a 1 m focal length monochromator. Other elements and solvent combinations were also examined Element selective liquid chromatog. detection was preliminarily examined by monitoring 2,6-dichlorobenzene and 5,7-dichlorohydroxyquinoline at the 479.5 nm Cl atomic emission line. Chlorine detection limits in the 3-7 μg range (70-190 ng/s) were obtained.

IT 773-76-2

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte; membrane desolvation for anal. of organic solns. and liquid chromatog. samples with low power helium microwave induced plasma atomic emission detection)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

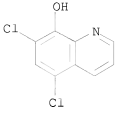


REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

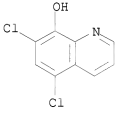
L9 ANSWER 41 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:304093 CA
TITLE: Pressure-sensitive copying paper generating invisible image
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Shufang; Shi, Zhihua; Zhang, Zhiguang; Dong, Yiwang; Yao, Xiaochang; Zhang, Kun; Li, Mingzhi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gede Antifake Tech. Co., Nankai University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1135420	A	19961113	CN 1996-100339	19960123 <--
CN 1046905	B	19991201		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1996-100339 19960123
AB A pressure-sensitive copying paper generating an invisible image which can be made visible by exposing to a UV source is prepared by coating a composition comprising an organic UV fluorescent compound, a colorless chromogenic reagent, a buffering agent, a binding agent, and an additive at a weight ratio of 5:5:2-3:0.6-1.5:0.2-1 on the back of a paper support.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive copying papers for invisible image generation with coatings containing UV fluorescent compds. prepared from metals and)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 42 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:290783 CA
TITLE: Extractive spectrophotometric determination of cobalt with 5,7-dichloroquinolin-8-ol and Rhodamine 6 G
AUTHOR(S): Augustine, Mary; Rao, T. Prasada
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Research Laboratory [CSIR], Trivandrum, 695 019, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section A: Inorganic, Bio-inorganic, Physical, Theoretical & Analytical Chemistry (1999), 38A(1), 93-94
CODEN: ICACEC; ISSN: 0376-4710
PUBLISHER: National Institute of Science Communication, CSIR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A simple and sensitive method for extractive spectrophotometric determination of trace amts. of Co was described. The method is based on the extraction of ternary ion-association complex viz., Co-5,7-dichloroquinolin-8-ol-Rhodamine 6G into toluene. The color reaction is sensitive (ε = 4.42 + 105 l mol-1 cm-1) and is employed for the determination of 0.7 to 7.0 μg of Co in 100 mL of aqueous phase. The method is precise and was applied for the determination of trace amts. of Co in high purity ammonium sulfate samples.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloroquinolin-8-ol
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(extractive spectrophotometric determination of cobalt with 5,7-dichloroquinolin-8-ol and Rhodamine 6 G)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



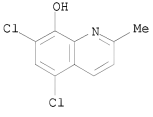
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 43 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:276729 CA

TITLE: Novel pharmacological preparation
INVENTOR(S): Zydzik, Stanislaw; Syrek, Alicja; Goral, Zbigniew; Kulig, Daniel; Myslowska, Krystyna
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Przedsiebiorstwo Farmaceutyczne "POLFA" w Rzeszowie S.A., Pol.
SOURCE: Pol., 13 pp.
CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 171986	B1	19970731	PL 1993-300510	19930924 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1993-300510	19930924

AB A new preparation for the treatment of inflammations of vulva and vagina caused by yeasts, fungi, trichomonads, and bacteria (Escherichia coli, Heamophilus vaginalis, Streptococcus, Staphylococcus) is described. The preparation contains 10-12% chloroquinaldine (5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol), 25-50% metronidazole, 2-5% citric acid, and 33-65% tablet excipients. The vaginal tablets were clin. tested and results are presented in 9 tables.
IT 72-80-0
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chloroquinaldine and metronidazole in antimicrobial vaginal tablets)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



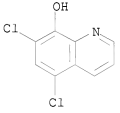
L9 ANSWER 44 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:213326 CA
TITLE: Flow injection online preconcentration and flame atomic absorption spectrometric determination of iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese and zinc in seawater
AUTHOR(S): Tony, Kurissery A.; Kartikeyan, Satrugnan; Vijayalakshmy, Bhavaniamma; Rao, Talasila Prasada; Padmanabha Iyer, Chonatumatom S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Marine Analytical Reference and Standards, Regional Research Laboratory, (CSIR), Trivandrum, 695019, India
SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1999), 124(2), 191-195
CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A rapid, sensitive flow injection anal.-atomic absorption spectrometric procedure is described to determine Fe, Co, Ni, Mn, and Zn based on online preconcn. on a micro-column packed with C18 material. These metals were complexed with 5,7-dichlorooxine from weakly acidic or neutral solns. in the flow system and adsorbed on the column. Pre-concentrated elements were eluted with acidified methanol (pH ≥2) and injected directly into the nebulizer for atomization in an air-acetylene flame for measurement. Retention efficiency was >98%, resulting in sensitivity enhancement factors of 60, 80, 80, 80, and 60 for a 1 min pre-concentration time for Fe, Co, Ni, Mn, and Zn, resp. Resp. detection limits were 4.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5, and 0.5 ppb. Sample throughput was 30/h, with a loading time of 1 min. The method was applied to seawater samples.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichlorooxine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(chelating agent; pH and ammonia concentration effect on heavy metal determination in seawater by flame atomic absorption spectrometry following flow injection, online pre-concentration using 5,7-dichlorooxine chelating agent)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 130:19900 CA

TITLE: Complex formation of uranium(VI) with 8-quinolinol and its 5-halo derivatives in gelatin-immobilized uranyl ferrocyanide systems

AUTHOR(S): Mikhailov, O. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kazan State Technological University, Tatarstan, Russia

SOURCE: Radiochemistry (Moscow)(Translation of Radiokhimiya) (1998), 40(4), 326-332
CODEN: RDIOEO; ISSN: 1066-3622

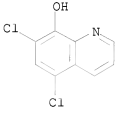
PUBLISHER: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

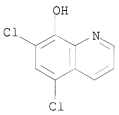
AB Complex formation in gelatin-immobilized uranyl ferrocyanide systems upon their contact with aqueous alkaline (pH 12.0) solns. of 8-quinolinol and its 5-chloro and 5,7-dichloro derivs. was studied. Incorporation of each ligand into the inner coordination sphere of UO2+ is preceded by decomposition of immobilized (UO2)2[Fe(CN)6] to uranic acid (H2UO4) under the action of hydroxide anions in solns. Complex formation in the uranyl-ligand system yields coordination compds. UO2L and UO2L2, and in the case of

8-quinolinol and its 5-chloro derivative UO2L2(L-) is formed addnl.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(kinetics of complexation with gelatin-immobilized uranyl ferrocyanide)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

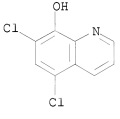


REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:335860 CA
TITLE: Determination of dichloroquinolinol in tablets by flow injection analysis
AUTHOR(S): Dolejsova, Jana; Karlicek, R.; Pospisilova, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Katedra analyticke chemie, Farmaceuticka fakulta, Universita Karlova, Hradec Kralove, 50165, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Ceska a Slovenska Farmacie (1998), 47(5), 229-232
CODEN: CSLFEK; ISSN: 1210-7816
PUBLISHER: Ceska Lekarska Spolecnost J. Ev. Purkyne
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Czech
AB The yellow product of 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol reaction with 3-methyl-2-benzothiazolone hydrazone (MBTH) and CeIV was determined by flow injection anal. with spectrophotometric detection at 580 nm. After finding the optimal anal. conditions, dichloroquinolinol could be assayed in the range of 5-26 mg/L with a relative standard deviation of 0.82% at 16 mg/L (n = 10). About 75-80 analyses could be done per h. The method was used for the quant. determination of dichloroquinolinol in the coated tablets Endiaron (Leciva, Praha).
IT 773-76-2, Endiaron
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(dichloroquinolinol determination in tablets by flow injection anal. after reaction with 3-methyl-2-benzothiazolone hydrazone)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 47 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:175534 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of 8-quinolinyl ethers under microwave irradiation
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Jin-Xian; Zhang, Manli; Hu, Yulai
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Synthetic Communications (1998), 28(13), 2407-2413
CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 129:175534
AB A simple rapid and efficient procedure for the synthesis of 8-quinolinyl ethers via microwave irradiation is reported.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of quinolinyl ethers under microwave irradiation)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



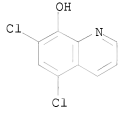
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 48 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 129:89532 CA
TITLE: Study on extraction-spectrophotometric characteristics of ionic associates of lanthanides with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline and safranine T
AUTHOR(S): Yuan, Li; Da, Yuxia; Kang, Jingwan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Chemistry, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongguo Xitu Xuebao (1997), 15(2), 186-188
CODEN: ZXXUE5; ISSN: 1000-4343
PUBLISHER: Yejin Gongye Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The extraction-spectrophotometric characteristics of the system of Sm3+-5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (DCO)-safranine T (SFT) were studied by spectrophotometry. The composition ratio of the ion associate was measured by
equilibrium shift method, and the result was Sm3+:DCO:SFT = 1:4:1. The absorption maximum of the extracted species was at 524 nm at pH 6.80-7.50, and

the molar absorptivity was 4.70 + 104 L mol-1 cm-1. The absorption of Sm3+ obeyed Beer's law at 0.2-15 μg/mL. The relative absorptivity of Ln3+ showed odd-even regulation vs. the atomic number

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(study on extraction-spectrophotometric characteristics of ionic assocs. of lanthanides with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline and safranine T for samarium determination)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 49 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	129:55460 CA
TITLE:	Stabilization of biocidal activity in air-drying alkyd coatings
INVENTOR(S):	Gaglani, Kamlesh; Yang, Meihua; Magier, Bernard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Troy Corp., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9822543	A1	19980528	WO 1997-US21217	19971119	<--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW					
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 5916930	A	19990629	US 1996-752380	19961120	<--
CA 2272422	A1	19980528	CA 1997-2272422	19971119	<--
CA 2272422	C	20030729			
AU 9854488	A	19980610	AU 1998-54488	19971119	<--
BR 9711534	A	19990824	BR 1997-11534	19971119	<--
EP 939793	A1	19990908	EP 1997-948412	19971119	<--
EP 939793	B1	20011010			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
JP 2001514673	T	20010911	JP 1998-523868	19971119	<--
JP 3836886	B2	20061025			

AT 206737	T	20011015	AT 1997-948412		19971119	<--
ES 2163803	T3	20020201	ES 1997-948412		19971119	<--
US 5955483	A	19990921	US 1998-153865		19980916	<--
KR 2000057132	A	20000915	KR 1999-704399		19990519	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-752380	A	19961120	
			WO 1997-US21217	W	19971119	

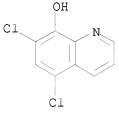
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:55460

AB This invention is directed towards stabilizing the biocidal activity of an alkyd composition containing a halopropargyl compound and a transition metal drier by use of a chelating agent.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(chelating agent; stabilization of biocidal activity of halopropargyl compds. in air-drying alkyd coatings containing transition metal driers with chelating agents)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 50 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:288334 CA

TITLE: Dyed photoresists and methods and articles of manufacture comprising same

INVENTOR(S): Mori, James Michael; Thackeray, James W.; Sinta, Roger F.; Bell, Rosemary; Miller-Fahey, Robin L.; Adams, Timothy G.; Zydowsky, Thomas M.; Pavelchek, Edward K.; Docanto, Manuel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shipley Company, L.L.C., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 834770	A2	19980408	EP 1997-115715	19970910 <--
EP 834770	A3	19990721		
EP 834770	B1	20031126		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 7147983	B1	20061212	US 1996-726613	19961007

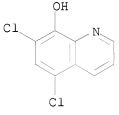
JP 10186647	A	19980714	JP 1997-307762	19971006	<--
US 20060204892	A1	20060914	US 2006-418520	20060503	
JP 2007058236	A	20070308	JP 2006-290286	20061025	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-726613	A 19961007	
			JP 1997-307762	A3 19971006	

AB The present invention provides new photoresists that comprise a resin binder, a photoactive component, particularly an acid generator, and a dye material that contains one or more chromophores that can reduce undesired reflections of exposure radiation. The dye material is preferably a polymeric material that includes one or more chromophores such as anthracene and other polycyclic moieties that effectively absorb deep UV exposure radiation.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(reaction in preparing polymeric dyes for photoresists)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 51 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

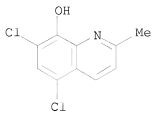
ACCESSION NUMBER:	128:261792 CA
TITLE:	Influence of different types of Aerosil on physicochemical properties of water-free suspensions for veterinary use
AUTHOR(S):	Doncheva, I.; Dyulgerova, E.; Taneva, R.; Iordanova, T.; Stoilova, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Chem. Pharm. Res. Inst. Ltd., Bulg.
SOURCE:	Farmatsiya (Sofia) (1997), 44(2), 24-26 CODEN: FMTYA2; ISSN: 0428-0296
PUBLISHER:	Tsentur za Informatsiya po Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Bulgarian

AB The influence of Aerosil 200, 380, COK 84 and R 972 on physicochem. properties of water-free suspensions containing tylosin tartrate and chlorquinaldol for veterinary use was studied. The above Aerosil types are used as suspending agents in different concns. and their influence on sediment volume, and rheol. characteristics of the suspensions were determined

IT 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Aerosil types on physicochem. properties of water-free suspensions for veterinary use)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 52 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:248594 CA
TITLE: Vitamin E and its esters as lipophilic bases for topical formulations
INVENTOR(S): Panin, Giorgio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Panin, Giorgio, Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9810793	A1	19980319	WO 1997-EP4946	19970910 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2265815	A1	19980319	CA 1997-2265815	19970910 <--
CA 2265815	C	20071204		
AU 9745545	A	19980402	AU 1997-45545	19970910 <--
AU 718789	B2	20000420		
BR 9712020	A	19990824	BR 1997-12020	19970910 <--
EP 938339	A1	19990901	EP 1997-943856	19970910 <--
EP 938339	B1	20020710		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
JP 2001500145	T	20010109	JP 1998-513251	19970910 <--
AT 220334	T	20020715	AT 1997-943856	19970910 <--
PT 938339	T	20021031	PT 1997-943856	19970910 <--
ES 2180065	T3	20030201	ES 1997-943856	19970910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1996-MI1865 A 19960911
WO 1997-EP4946 W 19970910

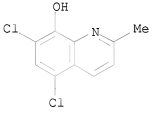
AB A formulation for topical use comprising a lipophilic phase which includes vitamin E or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester thereof, preferably vitamin E acetate, amongst its components, generally in an amount of from 20 to 100 %, preferably from 51 to 100 %, based on the weight of the lipophilic phase; the later phase may also contain animal, vegetable or synthetic fats and oils or mineral oils. The formulation may be in the form of

ointments, creams, gels, or pastes. The vitamin E acetate is used as an excipient or as a component of excipients for pharmaceutical formulations for topical use.

IT 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vitamin E and its esters as lipophilic bases for topical compns.)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 53 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:114898 CA

TITLE: Structure of the chromogens of the color reaction of 8-quinolinol and its halo and sulfo derivatives with the Emerson reagent

AUTHOR(S): Gasparic, J.; Svobodova, D.; Dohnalova, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Katedra Biofyziky, Fyzikalni Chemie Farmaceuticke Fakulty, Univerzity Karlovy, Hradec Kralove, Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Ceska a Slovenska Farmacie (1997), 46(5), 227-229
CODEN: CSLFEK; ISSN: 1210-7816

PUBLISHER: Ceska Lekarska Spolecnost J. Ev. Purkyne

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

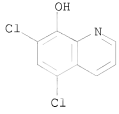
LANGUAGE: Czech

AB The oxidative coupling of halo and sulfo derivs. of 8-quinolinol with 4-aminophenazone (4-aminoantipyrine) takes place para to the phenolic hydroxy group. If this position is occupied by a halogen atom or a sulfo group, these substituents are eliminated quant., and the reaction is pos. with formation of the corresponding red quinone imine dye. Thus, the reaction of 8-quinolinols proceeds analogously to that of the benzene derivs. and not according to the reaction scheme proposed by Belal [Talanta, 31, 648 (1984)].

IT 773-76-2, 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(structure of chromogens of color reaction of 8-quinolinol and its halo and sulfo derivs. with the Emerson reagent)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 54 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:95349 CA
TITLE: Antireflective coating for photoresist
INVENTOR(S): Sinta, Roger F.; Adams, Timothy G.; Mori, James Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shipley Company, L.L.C., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

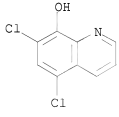
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
EP 813114	A2	19971217	EP 1997-108605	19970528	<--
EP 813114	A3	19980812			
EP 813114	B1	20040218			
R: DE, FR, GB, IT					
US 5886102	A	19990323	US 1996-665019	19960611	<--
JP 10204328	A	19980804	JP 1997-188850	19970611	<--
US 6033830	A	20000307	US 1997-966006	19971107	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-665019 A 19960611

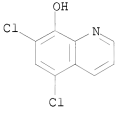
AB The invention provides a new light-absorbing crosslinking composition suitable for forming an antireflective coating (ARC), particularly for a deep-UV photoresist. The ARC comprises a crosslinker and novel resin binders that effectively absorb reflected deep-UV exposure radiation.

IT 773-76-2, Chloroxine
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(reaction in preparing antireflective coatings for deep-UV photoresists)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 55 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:22765 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of aryl 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoates by liquid-liquid phase transfer catalysis
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Xicun; Wei, Taibao; Ma, Jinman; Chen, Jichou
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, 730070, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Xibei Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (1997), 33(2), 113-114
CODEN: XDXKEH; ISSN: 1001-988X
PUBLISHER: Xibei Shifan Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB 15 New aryl 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoates were synthesized in 81-93% yield by liquid-liquid phase transfer esterification of 5-chlorophenyl-2-furancarbonyl chloride with ROH (R = Ph, substituted Ph, 1- and 2-naphthyl, 5,7-dichloroquinolinyl) in aqueous NaOH and CH2C12 in the presence of PEG-400.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis of aryl 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-furoates by liquid-liquid phase transfer catalysis)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



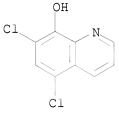
L9 ANSWER 56 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:325674 CA
TITLE: Comparison between thermal analysis and mass spectroscopic studies of uranyl oxinates
AUTHOR(S): Zayed, M. A.; El-Dien, F. A. Nour; El-Gany, A. Rageb Abd; Gyoryova, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt
SOURCE: Journal of Thermal Analysis (1997), 50(3), 487-498
CODEN: JTHEA9; ISSN: 0368-4466
PUBLISHER: Akademiai Kiado
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The 5,7-dichloro, 5,7-dibromo, 5,7-diiodo and 5,7-dinitro derivs. of oxine (ligands L1-L4) were used to prepare uranyl chelates (I-IV). Thermal anal. (DTA) and mass spectroscopic studies were performed. The stoichiometries of the chelates were determined by elemental anal., mol. weight determination applying an
α-spectroscopic liquid scintillation counter and mass spectral measurements. The uranyl:ligand ratios are 1:1 for I, 1:3 for II, 1:2

(monohydrate) for III, and 1:2 for IV. The correlation between the thermal anal. and mass spectra was examined The activation energy required for each step of thermal degradation of the ligands and chelates was calculated The natures of most of the mol. ions obtained in the mass spectra were also explained.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(complexation with uranium and correlation between thermal decomposition and mass spectra)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 57 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:302473 CA

TITLE: Oxovanadium(IV) complexes of halogenated oxines

AUTHOR(S): Gonzalez-Baro, A. C.; Baran, E. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Facultad Ciencias Exactas, Universidad Nacional La Plata, La Plata, 1900, Argent.

SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1997), 128(4), 323-335
CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247

PUBLISHER: Springer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

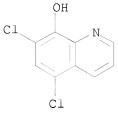
LANGUAGE: English

AB Six VO2+ complexes of 8-quinolinol (oxine) and of some of its mono- and dihalogenated derivs. were prepared The complex of 5-chlorooxine (HQCl) is very unstable and oxidizes rapidly, generating a V(V) complex of stoichiometry VO(QCl)2OH which was also prepared in pure form. The IR spectra of all complexes were recorded and are discussed in detail. The complexes containing halogenated ligands appear as polymeric species, interacting through V:O...V:O bridges. The magnetic moments, investigated at room temperature, indicate completely quenched orbital contributions. The anal. of the electronic spectra reveals very complex solution behavior including, oxidation phenomena, ligand loss, and interaction with the solvent.

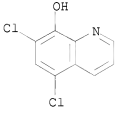
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichlorooxine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of oxovanadium haloquinolinol complexes)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

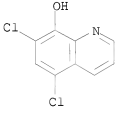


L9 ANSWER 58 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:311484 CA
TITLE: Extractive spectrophotometric determination of vanadium(IV) with 5,7-dichloro oxine and Rhodamine 6G
AUTHOR(S): Varma, R. Luxmi; Reddy, M.L.P.; Rao, T. Prasada; Iyer, C.S.P.; Damodaran, A.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR), Trivandrum, 695 019, India
SOURCE: Chemia Analityczna (Warsaw) (1997), 42(1), 71-74
CODEN: CANWAJ; ISSN: 0009-2223
PUBLISHER: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A sensitive method is described for the determination of trace amts. of V(IV) by extractive spectrophotometry. The method utilizes the ternary complex formed by reacting V(IV) with Rhodamine 6G in the presence of 5,7-dichloro oxine. The method is sensitive (ε = 2.65 + 105 l mol-1 cm-1 at 515 nm). It is precise and was proved by determining V(IV) in certified reference material.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichlorooxine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(extractive spectrophotometric determination of vanadium(IV) with 5,7-dichlorooxine and Rhodamine 6G)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 59 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:298117 CA
TITLE: Solvent extraction of yttrium (III), gadolinium (III), terbium (III), thulium (III) and ytterbium (III) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline from water and

water-methanol solutions
AUTHOR(S): Czakis-Sulikowska, Danuta; Pustelnik, Natalia; Malinowska, Anna; Kuznik, Bozena
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General and Ecological Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz, PL 90-924, Pol.
SOURCE: Chemia Analityczna (Warsaw) (1997), 42(1), 23-35
CODEN: CANWAJ; ISSN: 0009-2223
PUBLISHER: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The extraction of Ln(III) [where Ln(III) = Y, Gd, Tb, Tm, Yb] with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (HL) in chloroform from water and water-methanol solns. was investigated. It was stated that the presence of methanol (MeOH) in the polar phase evokes a synergistic effect. The parameters of the extraction process from water and water-methanol phase and separation factors of Gd(III), Tb(III), Tm(III), Yb(III) from Y(III) were calculated The values of the distribution consts. of HL between chloroform and water-methanol solns. as well as the acid dissociation consts. of HL and H2L+ in water-methanol phase were determined at different concns. of methanol.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(solvent extraction of yttrium (III), gadolinium (III), terbium (III), thulium (III) and ytterbium (III) with dichloro hydroxyquinoline from water and water-methanol solns.)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



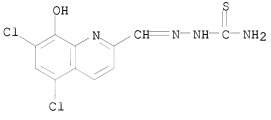
L9 ANSWER 60 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:144095 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and antileishmanial activity of some new substituted 2-quinoline carboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their transition metal complexes
AUTHOR(S): Sarkis, George Y.; Rassam, Maysoon B.; Shimmon, Ronal G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College Science, Al-Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, Iraq
SOURCE: Dirasat: Natural and Engineering Sciences (1996), 23(3), 306-317
CODEN: DNESFZ
PUBLISHER: University of Jordan, Deanship of Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of substituted 2-quinolinecarboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their transition metal complexes have been synthesized and their effect on the growth of Leishmania donovani promastigotes was determined These compds. were also evaluated as inhibitors of alkaline phosphatase extracted from the parasite and from hamster liver. It was found that 5-chloro-6,8-dimethoxy-2-quinolinecarboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazone was the most effective in this series and the concentration giving 50% enzyme inhibition was found to be 5.0 + 10-5 M after 24 h. Relative to their ligands, the metal complexes showed reduced antileishmanial activity.

IT 24010-09-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and antileishmanial activity of quinolinecarboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their transition metal complexes)

RN 24010-09-1 CA

CN Hydrazinecarbothioamide, 2-[(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-quinolinyl)methylene]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 61 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:31794 CA

TITLE: Transition metal catalysts based on bidentate ligands containing pyridine or quinoline moiety

INVENTOR(S): Nagy, Sandor; Krishnamurti, Ramesh; Tyrell, John A.; Cribbs, Leonard V.; Cocoman, Mary

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Occidental Chemical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9633202	A2	19961024	WO 1996-US3656	19960318 <--
WO 9633202	A3	19961128		
W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5637660	A	19970610	US 1995-423232	19950417 <--

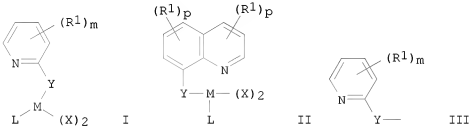
CA 2218638	A1	19961024	CA 1996-2218638	19960318	<--
CA 2218638	C	20070703			
AU 9653144	A	19961107	AU 1996-53144	19960318	<--
EP 832089	A2	19980401	EP 1996-909748	19960318	<--
EP 832089	B1	20010926			
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, FI					
CN 1188481	A	19980722	CN 1996-194004	19960318	<--
CN 1068331	B	20010711			
JP 11503785	T	19990330	JP 1996-531730	19960318	<--
BR 9608224	A	19991130	BR 1996-8224	19960318	<--
EP 1059310	A2	20001213	EP 2000-110565	19960318	<--
EP 1059310	A3	20040804			
EP 1059310	B1	20060111			
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, FI					
RU 2169735	C2	20010627	RU 1997-117175	19960318	<--
ES 2164878	T3	20020301	ES 1996-909748	19960318	<--
ES 2255914	T3	20060716	ES 2000-110565	19960318	
TW 387906	B	20000421	TW 1996-85105789	19960516	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1995-423232	A	19950417
EP 1996-909748	A3	19960318
WO 1996-US3656	W	19960318

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:31794

GI

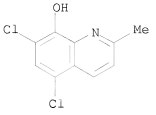


AB Transition metal catalysts for α-olefin polymerization are characterized by having bidentate ligands containing pyridine or quinoline moiety and have general structure I and II [Y = O, S, NR, (CR2)nNR, (CR2)nO; R = H, C1-6 alkyl; R' = R, C1-6 alkoxy, C6-16 aryl, halogen, CF3; M = Ti, Zr, Hf; X = halogen, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, NR2; L = X, cyclopentadienyl, C1-6 alkyl-substituted cyclopentadienyl, indenyl, fluorenyl, III; m = 0-4; n = 1-4, p = 0-3]. Thus polyethylene with Mw/Mn 3.67 and melt flow rate 10.2 was produced by using a catalyst system including 8-quinolinoxytitanium trichloride, which was prepared from 8-hydroxyquinoline and TiCl4, and Me aluminoxanes in a molar ratio of Al/Ti = 1074; the catalyst productivity was 167.9 kg/g Ti/h.

IT 72-80-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of transition metal catalysts based on bidentate ligands containing pyridine or quinoline moiety)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

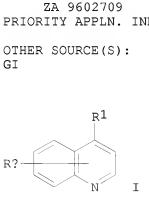


L9 ANSWER 62 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:320547 CA
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions made of quinoline derivatives and cytochrome b/c inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Koehle, Harald; Ammermann, Eberhard; Bayer, Herbert; Wagner, Oliver; Roehl, Franz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9632015	A1	19961017	WO 1996-EP1298	19960325 <--
W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, SG, SK, TR, UA, US, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2215514	A1	19961017	CA 1996-2215514	19960325 <--
AU 9651486	A	19961030	AU 1996-51486	19960325 <--
EP 820232	A1	19980128	EP 1996-908131	19960325 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1180995	A	19980506	CN 1996-193139	19960325 <--
HU 9801630	A2	19981130	HU 1998-1630	19960325 <--
BR 9604823	A	19990105	BR 1996-4823	19960325 <--
JP 11503435	T	19990326	JP 1996-530672	19960325 <--
ZA 9602709	A	19971006	ZA 1996-2709	19960404 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19513404 A 19950408
WO 1996-EP1298 W 19960325

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:320547
GI



AB The title fungicides comprise compds. that inhibit the respiration of

cytochrome complex III and a quinoline derivative I (m = 1-6; R = H, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, mercapto, amino, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, sulfo, aminosulfonyl, halogen, alkyl, haydroxyalkyl, alkxoyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylsuphonyl, alkylsulfoxyl, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, etc; R1 = H, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, mercapto, amino, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, etc.).

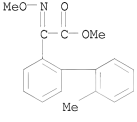
IT 183377-71-1
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(synergistic fungicidal composition)

RN 183377-71-1 CA

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-acetic acid, α-(methoxyimino)-2'-methyl-, methyl ester, mixt. with 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

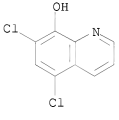
CM 1

CRN 176328-26-0
CMF C17 H17 N O3



CM 2

CRN 773-76-2
CMF C9 H5 Cl2 N O



L9 ANSWER 63 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:300785 CA

TITLE: Pyridine hydrochloride: a new reagent for the synthesis of o-chloro hydroxy derivatives in pyridine and quinoline series

AUTHOR(S): Mongin, Florence; Mongin, Olivier; Trecourt, Francois; Godard, Alain; Queguiner, Guy

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Org. Fine Heterocyclique l'IRCOF, Inst. Natl. Sci. Appliquees Rouen, Mont-Saint-Aignan, 76131, Fr.

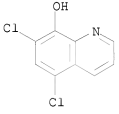
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1996), 37(37), 6695-6698
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Pyridine hydrochloride has been widely used in the cleavage of ethers. It is shown herein that this reagent is also efficient for the synthesis of chloro compds. starting from the corresponding bromo derivs. in π-deficient series such as pyridine and quinoline. Thus, for example, 7-bromo-8-hydroxyquinoline was almost quant. converted into 7-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline. The scope of the reaction has been studied.

IT 773-76-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(chlorination of halopyridines and -quinolines with pyridine hydrochloride)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 64 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:211914 CA

TITLE: The anticandidal properties of chlorinated 8-quinolinols

AUTHOR(S): Lentz, David L.; Gershon, Herman; Marini, Helen; Gentry, Glenn A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY, 10458, USA

SOURCE: Mycologia (1996), 88(4), 651-654
CODEN: MYCOAE; ISSN: 0027-5514

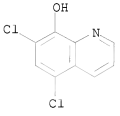
PUBLISHER: New York Botanical Garden

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

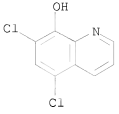
LANGUAGE: English

AB The in vitro anticandidal properties of six chlorinated 8-quinolinols (3-chloro-, 5-chloro-, 6-chloro-, 7-chloro-, 3,6-dichloro-, and 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinols) were evaluated. Various concns. of these compds. were added to cultures of Candida albicans and C. tropicalis grown in Sabouraud dextrose broth with and without bovine serum. The 5-chloro- and 6-chloro-8-quinolinols proved to be most effective at inhibiting the growth of C. albicans while 3,6-dichloro-8-quinolinol was most effective at controlling the growth of C. tropicalis. Cytotoxicity tests on baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells, however, demonstrated that the compds. tested were cytotoxic at their min. inhibitory concns. except for 3,6-dichloro-8-quinolinol which proved effective at inhibiting the growth of C. tropicalis at about one half the cytotoxic dose. Because this compound showed antifungal properties at concns. that do not suppress mammalian cell growth, it merits further investigation as a possible topical or systemic anticandidal agent.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anticandidal properties of chlorinated quinolinols)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 65 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:205540 CA
TITLE: Study on species of heavy lanthanides(III) chelates extracted into organic phase with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
AUTHOR(S): Czakis-Sulikowska, D.; Malinowska, A.; Pustelnik, N.; Kuznik, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Gen., Ecological Chem., Tech. Univ. Lodz, Lodz, 90-924, Pol.
SOURCE: Acta Physica Polonica, A (1996), 90(2, Proceedings of the 2nd Winter Workshop on Spectroscopy and Structure of Rare Earth Systems, 1996, Part 2), 427-430
CODEN: ATPLB6; ISSN: 0587-4246
PUBLISHER: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The nature was examined of species formed in the extraction of lanthanides Ln(III) (where Ln = Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, or Yb) with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (HL) in CHCl3 from water or water-methanol phase. During the extraction from water phase the chelates LnL3 (Tb, Tm), seven-coordinated self-adducts LnL3.HL (Er, Ho) or both types of these species of the type LnL3·2MeOH were observed
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(extraction of heavy lanthanide chelates into organic or aqueous organic phase by)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

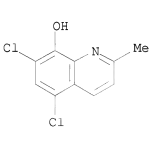


L9 ANSWER 66 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:204680 CA
TITLE: Fluorimetric determination of chloroxine using manual and flow-injection methods
AUTHOR(S): Perez-Ruiz, Tomas; Martinez-Lozano, Carmen; Tomas, Virginia; Carpena, Jose
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty Chemistry, Univ. Murcia, Murcia, Spain
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (1996), 14(11), 1505-1511
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

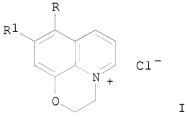
AB A reliable and highly sensitive method for the determination of chloroxine in pharmaceuticals involved the formation of a complex between chloroxine and aluminum(III) in a micellar medium. The complex is a very fluorescent species, and there was a linear relationship between the chloroxine concentration and fluorescence intensity over the range 2.0 + 10-8-5.1 + 10-5 mol L-1. The limit of detection is 5 + 10-9 mol L-1. The method can be easily adapted to a flow system using a 3-channel manifold, the peak height being proportional to the chloroxine concentration over the range 5.6 + 10-7-5.6 + 10-5 mol L-1. Manual and flow-injection procedures permit the determination of chloroxine in the presence of chlorquinaldol, and were successfully applied to the determination of chloroxine in pharmaceuticals.

IT 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(fluorimetric determination of chloroxine by manual and flow-injection methods)

RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

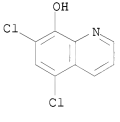


L9 ANSWER 67 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:58417 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of 2,3-dihydropyrido[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazinium chlorides
AUTHOR(S): Kovelman, I. R.; Tochilkin, A. I.; Volkova, O. A.; Dubinsky, V. Z.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biomed. Khim., Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1994), 28(12), 50-52
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
PUBLISHER: Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 125:58417
GI



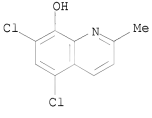
I

AB The title salts (I; R = R1 = H; R = Br, R1 = H; R = H, R1 = NO2) were prepared by intramol. quaternization of 8-(2-chloroethoxy)quinolines.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with ethylene carbonate)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 68 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:41941 CA
TITLE: Spectrofluorimetric flow-injection method for the successive determination of chloroxine and chlorquinaldol in pharmaceutical preparations
AUTHOR(S): Perez-Ruiz, Tomas; Martinez-Lozano, Carmen; Tomas, Virginia; Carpena, Jose

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Murcia, Murcia, 30071, Spain
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (1996), 326(1-3), 41-47
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A flow-injection method is proposed for the sequential determination of chloroxine (COX) and chlorquinaldol (CQD) at sub-μg ml-1 levels in mixts. The method is based on the different behavior of these analytes with metal ions. Aluminum(III) only reacts with COX to form a fluorescent complex, whereas cadmium(II) reacts with both analytes forming fluorescent complexes. The use of two sub-systems, through which aluminum or cadmium are pumped, makes it possible to obtain anal. signals due to the contributions of COX or COX plus CQD, resp. The features of the method (linearity in the range 0.1-13μg ml-1, RSD smaller than 2.5% in all instances and sampling frequency 30 h-1) and the results obtained on application to pharmaceutical prepns. show its usefulness.
IT 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(spectrofluorimetric flow-injection method for the successive determination of chloroxine and chlorquinaldol in pharmaceutical prepns.)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 69 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:309553 CA
TITLE: Use of analogs of reporter groups to lower background in hybridization assays
INVENTOR(S): Cubbage, Michael L.; Bresser, Joel; Blick, Mark; Ju, Shyh C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aprogenex, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 916,183, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5501952	A	19960326	US 1994-182808	19940114 <--

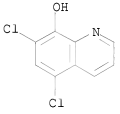
CN 1084219	A	19940323	CN 1993-116558	19930717 <--
US 5652093	A	19970729	US 1996-622514	19960325 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-916183	B2 19920717
			CN 1993-116558	A 19930717
			IL 1993-106381	A 19930718
			US 1992-915927	A 19920717
			US 1994-182808	A3 19940114

AB Assays for target mols. in and from cells and viruses, e.g. nucleic acids, wherein non-specific background is decreased by including an analog of the reporter group, e.g. a non-fluorescent analog such as fuchsin, of a fluorescent group such as fluorescein, to decrease non-specific background are described. Suitable compds. for lowering background fluorescence in hybridization assays with fluorescence-labeled oligonucleotides and for lowering non-specific reactions in enzyme-catalyzed reporter systems.

IT 773-76-2
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(coumarin, umbelliferin, or isoluminol analog; use of analogs of reporter groups to lower background in hybridization assays)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 70 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

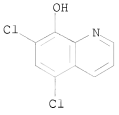
ACCESSION NUMBER:	124:289220 CA
TITLE:	Synthesis and thermal characterization of 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives in the solid state
AUTHOR(S):	Ramelo, Cassia Teresa; Faez, Roselena; Ribeiro, Clovis Augusto; Crespi, Marisa Spirandelli
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Instituto Quimica, UNESP, Araraquara, 14800-900, Brazil
SOURCE:	Ecletica Quimica (1995), 20, 49-60 CODEN: ECQUDX; ISSN: 0100-4670
PUBLISHER:	Biblioteca Central da UNESP
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Portuguese

AB 8-Quinolinol was converted to its 5,7-dibromo-, 5,7-dichloro-, and 7-iodo derivs. These compds., which are frequently used as reagents in metal anal., were characterized by DSC, thermogravimetry, NMR, IR, and X-ray diffraction powder patterns.

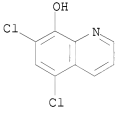
IT 773-76-2P, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and characterization of haloquinolinols)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 71 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:277190 CA
TITLE: Immobilized chloroxine as a preconcentration reagent for atomic absorption spectrometry
AUTHOR(S): Elmahadi, H. A. M.; Greenway, G. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. of Chem., Univ. of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, UK
SOURCE: Microchemical Journal (1996), 53(2), 188-94
CODEN: MICJAN; ISSN: 0026-265X
PUBLISHER: Academic
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A flow injection system combining online preconcn. with immobilized chloroxine and spectrophotometric detection was developed for trace metal determination The chloroxine was immobilized into a silanized control pore glass substrate which showed excellent stability. The reagent was packed into a minicolumn and used to preconc. Cu2+, Zn2+, Cd2+, Co2+, and Pb2+. The enhancement in sensitivity was .apprx.49-136 times better than that for direct injection using a 5-mL sample with a sampling rate of 20 h-1.
IT 773-76-2, Chloroxine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(trace metal determination by flow injection system combining online preconcn.
with immobilized chloroxine and atomic absorption spectrometry)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



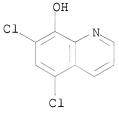
L9 ANSWER 72 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:157314 CA
TITLE: Solvent extraction of thallium(I) with chelating extractants coordinating through oxygen atoms
AUTHOR(S): Sekine, Tatsuya; Tsuda, Junko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemistry, Science University Tokyo, Tokyo, 162, Japan

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1995), 68(12), 3429-37
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
PUBLISHER: Nippon Kagakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The solvent extraction of thallium(I) in aqueous 0.1 mol/dm3 sodium nitrate solns. with seven chelating extractants [(HA), 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione (Hbza); 1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanedione (Hdbm); 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione (Hbfa); 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-(2-thienyl)-1,3-butanedione (Htta); 2-hydroxy-4-isopropyl-2,4,6-cycloheptatrien-1-one (Hipt); 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol (Hdcox); and 1,1,1-trifluoro-4-mercapto-4-(2-thienyl)-3-buten-2-one (Hstta)] into chloroform was studied in the absence and presence of tetrabutylammonium ions (tba+) or trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO). The T1A type chelates were extracted, and, except for Hbza and Hdbm, tba+T1A2--type ternary complexes were extracted The extraction of adduct chelates with TOPO was not obtained. A comparison of the stability, liquid-liquid partition, and acceptability of a further ligand in the organic phase was made with T1A, AgA, and LiA when A- was 1,1,1-trifluoro-3-(2-thienyl)-2,4-butanedionate ion (tta-) and the ligand was TOPO or tta-.

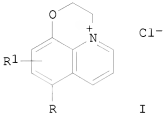
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solvent extraction of thallium(I) with, coordinating through oxygen atoms in absence and presence of tetrabutylammonium ions or trioctylphosphine oxide)

RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 73 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:117208 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of 2,3-dihydropyrido[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazinium heterocyclic systems
AUTHOR(S): Tochilkin, A. I.; Kovelman, I. R.; Volkova, O. A.; Dubinskii, V. Z.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Biomedical Chemistry, Russian Academy Medical Sciences, Moscow, 119832, Russia
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1995), 4(4), 255-8
CODEN: IJCHEI; ISSN: 0971-1627
PUBLISHER: Lucknow University, Dep. of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 124:117208

GI



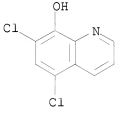
I

AB 2,3-Dihydropyrido[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazinium chlorides I [R = H, Br, R1 = H; R = Cl, R1 = 10-Cl; R = H, R1 = 9-NO2] were obtained by the intramol. quaternization of 8-(2-chloroethoxy)quinolines.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of pyridobenzoxazinium chlorides)

RN 773-76-2 CA

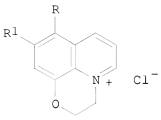
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 74 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

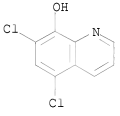
ACCESSION NUMBER:	124:117205 CA
TITLE:	Synthesis of 2,3-dihydropyrido[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazinium chloride and some of its derivatives substituted on the carbocyclic ring
AUTHOR(S):	Kovel'man, I. R.; Tochilkin, A. I.; Volkova, O. A.; Dubinskii, V. Z.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Inst. Biomed. Khim., RAMN, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE:	Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1995), 29(5), 48-9 CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
PUBLISHER:	Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Russian
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREACT 124:117205

GI



I

AB Title compds. I (R = H, Br; R1 = H, NO2) were prepared from 8-quinolinols by reaction with ethylene carbonate, followed by chlorination and cyclization.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with ethylene carbonate)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 75 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:109604 CA
TITLE: Intramolecular synergism, an explanation for the enhanced fungitoxicity of halo-8-quinolinols
AUTHOR(S): Gershon, H.; Gershon, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harding Laboratory, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY, 10458, USA
SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1995), 126(12), 1303-9
CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An antifungal study agent Aspergillus niger, A. oryzae, Myrothecium verrucaria, and Trichoderma viride in yeast nitrogen base supplemented with 1% D-glucose and 0.088% L-asparagine was carried out using 8-quinolinol and 3-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 3,6-, and 5,7-chlorinated and brominated-8-quinolinols. Binary mixts. of 3- and 6-halo- and 5- and 7-halo-8-quinolinols were intermol. synergistic. MICs of the monohalo synergistic mixts. admixed with a MIC of the corresponding dihalo-8-quinolinols were not synergistic. The dihalo-8-quinolinols with substituents in positions corresponding to those of the synergistic binary mixts. appeared to attack the same sites of action as the binary pairs. The enhanced activities of 3,6- and 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinols and 3,6-

and 5,7-dibromo-8-quinolinols are due to intramol. synergism. The greater fungitoxicity of 5-, 6-, and 7-monohalo-8-quinolinols over 8-quinolinol can also be explained as due to intramol. synergism. 3,6-Dihalo- and 5,7-dihalo-8-quinolinsols formed synergistic pairs of compds.

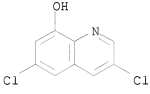
IT 172998-03-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(synergism in enhanced fungitoxicity of halo-8-quinolinol mixts.)

RN 172998-03-7 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 3,6-dichloro-, mixt. with 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

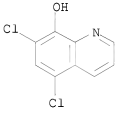
CM 1

CRN 158117-57-8
CMF C9 H5 Cl2 N O



CM 2

CRN 773-76-2
CMF C9 H5 Cl2 N O



L9 ANSWER 76 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:90969 CA
TITLE: Interaction of 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline with ionic micelles
AUTHOR(S): Beltran, J. L.; Prat, M. D.; Codony, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departament Quimica Analitica, Universitat Barcelona, Barcelona, 08028, Spain
SOURCE: Talanta (1995), 42(12), 1989-97
CODEN: TLNTA2; ISSN: 0039-9140
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

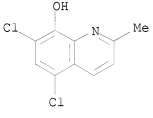
AB The changes in the apparent acid-base equilibrium of 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline (HQ), in solns. of ionic surfactants (sodium lauryl sulfate, SLS; and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, CTAB) were studied

spectrophotometrically in 0.1 M NaCl medium at 25°C. The partition model, in which the different species involved in the equilibrium (H2Q+, HQ and Q-) can distribute between aqueous and micellar pseudophases, was applied to account for the shifts in the apparent acidity consts. A factor anal. procedure was applied to the spectrophotometric data in order to determine the number of species in equilibrium The proposed models for SLS and CTAB solns. were
applied to simulate the apparent pKa values in these media; the satisfactory agreement between exptl. and calculated values indicates that this model provides a good description of the effect of ionic surfactants on the acid-base equilibrium of HQ.

IT 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(interaction of 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline with ionic surfactant micelles)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 77 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:209979 CA

TITLE: Solvent extraction equilibrium of thallium(I) with several chelating extractants

AUTHOR(S): Tsuda, Junko; Sekine, Tatsuya

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemistry, Science University Tokyo, Shinjukuku, 162, Japan

SOURCE: Proceedings of Symposium on Solvent Extraction (1994) 53-4
CODEN: PSEXEC

PUBLISHER: Japanese Association of Solvent Extraction

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

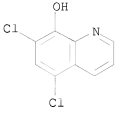
LANGUAGE: English

AB The extraction equilibrium of Tl(I) was studied with O-donor chelating ligands in
the absence and presence of adduct forming ligands (Ph3PO) or bulky cations (Bu4N+) which may extract anionic chelates as ino pairs. The O-donor ligands were benzoyltrifluoroacetone, dibenzoylmethane, 5,7-dichlorooxine, β-isopropyltropolone and benzoylacetone.

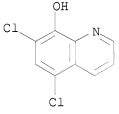
IT 773-76-2D, 5,7-Dichlorooxine, thallium triphenylphosphine oxide complexes
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solvent extraction equilibrium of thallium(I) with several chelating extractants)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

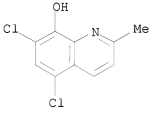


L9 ANSWER 78 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:159601 CA
TITLE: Sorption of yttrium hydroxyquinolinates by polyurethane foam and its use in rock analysis
AUTHOR(S): Beltyukova, Svetlana V.; Nazarenko, Ninel A.; Tsygankova, Svetlana V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A. V. Bogatsky Physico-Chemical Institute, Acad. Sci. Ukraine, Odessa, Ukraine
SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1995), 120(6), 1693-8
CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The sorption of yttrium complexes with 8-hydroxyquinoline and its dihalide derivs. and 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate by polyurethane foam was studied by luminescence and IR spectroscopic techniques. Optimum conditions for the sorption of complexes were found. The degrees of yttrium extraction and binding consts. of complexes to the sorbent were calculated The complex sorption was established to occur by a ligand addition mechanism. A method for sorption-luminescence determination of yttrium in scandium oxide and rock of gabbro-essexite composition was developed with detection limits of 1 + 10-4% and 1 + 10-3%, resp.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(yttrium determination in scandium oxide and gabbro-essexite rocks by sorption-luminescence using hydroxyquinolinate complexes and polyurethane foam sorbent)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



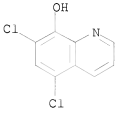
L9 ANSWER 79 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:149704 CA

TITLE: AC impedance study of the adsorption of a quinoline derivative on steel in an acidic solution
AUTHOR(S): Nikolova, L.; Geneva, R.; Raicheff, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Electrochem. Corrosion, Higher Inst. Chemical Technology, Sofia, 1756, Bulg.
SOURCE: Bulletin of Electrochemistry (1995), 11(6), 278-80
CODEN: BUELE6; ISSN: 0256-1654
PUBLISHER: Central Electrochemical Research Institute
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB AC impedance spectra of steel electrodes in H2SO4 solns. in the absence and presence of 5,7-dichloro-8-oxyquinaldine hydrochloride are recorded. The main parameters characterizing the adsorption of the inhibitor studied at various conditions are estimated on the basis of equivalent elec. circuits suggested according to the model approaches of Ershler, Randles, Frumkin and Melik-Gajkazyan.
IT 72-80-0
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(adsorption of a quinoline derivative on steel in an acidic solution)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 80 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:19153 CA
TITLE: Standard enthalpies of combustion of five halogen-substituted 8-hydroxyquinolines by rotating-bomb calorimetry
AUTHOR(S): Ribeiro da Silva, Manuel A. V.; Ferrao, Maria Luisa C. C. H.; Alves da Silva, Adelina M. R. O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Investigacao Quim., Dep. Quim., Fac. Ciencias, Univ. Porto, Oporto, P-4000, Port.
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics (1995), 27(6), 633-41
CODEN: JCTDAF; ISSN: 0021-9614
PUBLISHER: Academic
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The standard (p° = 0.1 MPa) molar enthalpies of formation of five crystalline halogen-substituted 8-hydroxyquinolines, at 298.15 K, were derived from measurements of the standard molar enthalpies of combustion in oxygen by rotating-bomb calorimetry. By using literature values of their standard molar enthalpies of sublimation, the standard molar enthalpies of formation of the gaseous compds. were derived. These values are compared with those estimated by means of structural contributions.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PRP (Properties)
(heats of formation of crystalline. and gaseous and heat of combustion of)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 81 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:283832 CA
TITLE: Analogs of reporter groups as background reducers in hybridization assays
INVENTOR(S): Cubbage, Michael Lee; Bresser, Joel; Blick, Mark; Ju, Shyh Chen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aprogenex, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9502699	A1	19950126	WO 1994-US467	19940114 <--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1084219	A	19940323	CN 1993-116558	19930717 <--
AU 9471354	A	19950213	AU 1994-71354	19940114 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1993-116558	A 19930717
			IL 1993-106381	A 19930718
			US 1992-915927	A 19920717
			US 1992-916183	A 19920717
			WO 1994-US467	W 19940114

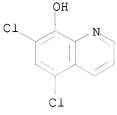
AB Nonspecific background in in situ assays (cells or viruses) is reduced by use of an excess of reporter group analog which binds nonspecifically to the biol. entity in competitive equilibrium with the reporter group. The reporter groups may be fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or enzymic, and the assay method encompasses nucleic acid hybridizations. Thus, HIV assays in the H9 cell line with 39-mer hybridization probes labeled with FITC (fluorescein isocyanate) were improved by reducing background with aurintricarboxylic acid at 0.05 and 0.1% concentration Other FITC analogs (Acid Black 24, Basic Fuchsin, Eosin, Naphthol Blue Black, and Nile Blue) also competitively reduced the fluorescence background in isolated white blood

cells. Similarly, when a nucleic acid probe linked to alkaline phosphatase is used, the analog may be ovalbumin, catalase, aldolase, or β-galactosidase.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(coumarin analog; analogs of reporter groups as background reducers in hybridization assays)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 82 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:280573 CA

TITLE: Complex compounds with 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline

AUTHOR(S): Negoiu, D.; Rosu, T.; Neacsu, F. A.; Negoiu, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty Chemistry, Bucharest University, Bucharest, Rom.

SOURCE: Analele Universitatii Bucuresti, Chimie (1994), 3, 3-10
CODEN: ANUBEU; ISSN: 1220-871X

PUBLISHER: Editura Universitatii Bucuresti

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

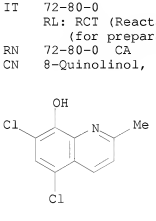
LANGUAGE: English

AB MnL(LH)2, FeL3, and ML2 (LH = 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline; M = Cu, Zn) were prepared and characterized by elemental anal. and spectral (IR, UV-visible, and ESR) methods.

IT 72-80-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of transition metal complexes)

RN 72-80-0 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

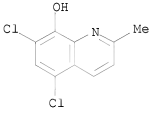


L9 ANSWER 83 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

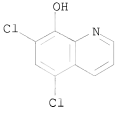
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:225620 CA

TITLE: Fluorescence of metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline

derivatives in aqueous micellar media
AUTHOR(S): Prat, M. D.; Compano, R.; Beltran, J. L.; Codony, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Analytical Chemistry, University Barcelona, Barcelona, E-08028, Spain
SOURCE: Journal of Fluorescence (1994), 4(4), 279-81
CODEN: JOFLEN; ISSN: 1053-0509
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The fluorescence characteristics of 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative complexes of Al(III), Ga(III), In(III), Zn(II), and Be(II) in differently charged micellar media are reported. For most of the chelates studied, large increases are observed in micellar media compared with those obtained in hydroorg. solvents. Some exceptions are observed, of which the low fluorescence of Zn(II) chelates in anionic Na lauryl sulfate media is the most noticeable.
IT 72-80-0D, metal complexes
RL: PRP (Properties)
(fluorescence in aqueous micellar media)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



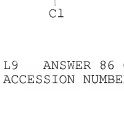
L9 ANSWER 84 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:177200 CA
TITLE: Sorption-luminescence determination of yttrium in scandium oxide
AUTHOR(S): Bel'tyukova, S. V.; Tsygankova, S. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fiz-Khim. Inst. im. A. V. Bogatskogo, Odessa, Ukraine
SOURCE: Vysokochistye Veshchestva (1994), (5), 129-32
CODEN: VYVEEC; ISSN: 0235-0122
PUBLISHER: Nauka
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The sorption of yttrium 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinolinate by a polymeric sorbent, polyurethane foam, was studied. The dependence of sorption properties on the duration of phase contact, ligand concentration, solvent, and sorbent weight was examined The luminescence properties of the sorbate were studied. A method was developed for sorption-luminescence determination of yttrium in scandium oxide.
IT 773-76-2D, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, yttrium complex
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(sorption and luminescence of yttrium 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinolinate)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 85 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:160488 CA
TITLE: Method for selective chlorination of 8-hydroxyquinoline
INVENTOR(S): Balajti, Andras; Mester, Tamas; Kortvelyessy, Gyulane; Hidasi, Laszlone; Kortvelyessy, Gyula; Fekete, Szilard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Szerves Vegyipari Kutato Intezet Rt., Hung.
SOURCE: Hung. Teljes, 6 pp.
CODEN: HUXXBU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

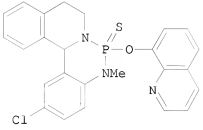
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
HU 66121	A2	19940928	HU 1992-3529	19921111 <--
HU 209968	B	19950130		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			HU 1992-3529	19921111

AB A process for selective chlorination of 8-hydroxyquinoline to 60-75 mass % 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, 25-40 mass % 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline and at most 0.5 mass % 7-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline entails chlorinating with liquid Cl2 in an aqueous HCl/HCO2H medium at 40-100°, preferably 60-70°, then diluting the reaction mixture with water and working up in established procedure.
IT 773-76-2P, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(selective chlorination of 8-hydroxyquinoline to 5,7-dichloro- and 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

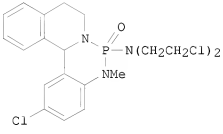


L9 ANSWER 86 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:133281 CA

TITLE: Synthesis of 6-substituted-tetrahydroisoquinobenzodiazaphosphorine-6-sulfides/oxides
AUTHOR(S): Raju, C. Naga; Bull, E. O. John; Naidu, M. S. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemical Engineering, S.V. University, Tirupati, 517 502, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1994), 4(1), 41-4
CODEN: IJCHEI; ISSN: 0971-1627
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 122:133281
GI

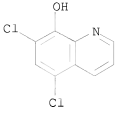


I

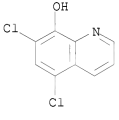


II

AB A series of new 2-chloro-6-substituted-5,8,9,13b-tetrahydro-5-methyl-6H-isoquino-[2,1-c](1,3,2)benzodiazaphosphorine-6-sulfides/oxides, e.g. I and II, were prepared and their structures established by IR, 1H NMR and mass spectral data.
IT 773-76-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of substituted isoquinobenzodiazaphosphorine sulfides and oxides)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



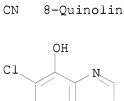
L9 ANSWER 87 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:121736 CA
TITLE: Homobinuclear mixed ligand complexes of alkali metal salts of some organic compounds with bis(8-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methane
AUTHOR(S): Prakash, Dharm; Roy, Amarendra Pd.; Gupta, Om Prakash
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Patna Univ., Patna, 800 005, India
SOURCE: Asian Journal of Chemistry (1994), 6(4), 956-9
CODEN: AJCHEW; ISSN: 0970-7077
PUBLISHER: Asian Journal of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A number of (ML)2.H2L' (M = Li, Na or K; HL = 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 5,7-dinitrooxine, 5,7-dichlorooxine, 5,7-dibromooxine and 2-methyloxine; and H2L' = bis(8-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methane) were synthesized and characterized from elemental anal., conductance and IR spectral data.
IT 52535-97-4, Sodium 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinolinate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of alkali bis(hydroxyquinolyl)methane phenolato or oxinato complexes)
RN 52535-97-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

L9 ANSWER 88 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:121732 CA
TITLE: Neutral complexes of alkali metals with 5,7-substituted oximes
AUTHOR(S): Prakash, Dharm; Roy, Amarendra Pd.; Gupta, Om Prakash

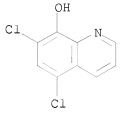
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Patna Univ., Patna, 800 005, India
SOURCE: Asian Journal of Chemistry (1994), 6(4), 893-6
CODEN: AJCHEW; ISSN: 0970-7077
PUBLISHER: Asian Journal of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Complexes of alkali metals with 5,7-dinitrooxine, 5,7-dichlorooxine and 5,7-dibromooxine were synthesized and characterized from physicochem. data. The Ir spectral data indicate that the ligands are coordinated to the metal atom via hydroxyl O and N atom of the quinoline ring. It also indicates H bonding in them, which may be one of the dominant factors for the stability of these complexes.
IT 160846-68-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 160846-68-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-, lithium salt (2:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



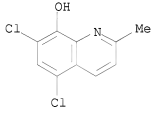
●1/2 Li

L9 ANSWER 89 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:115168 CA
TITLE: Determination of chloroxine pharmaceutical preparations after derivatization with 2-hydrazono-3-methylbenzothiazoline (MBTH)
AUTHOR(S): Pospisilova, M.; Dolejsova, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Farmaceuticke Fakulty, Univ. Karlovy, Hradec Kralove, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Ceska a Slovenska Farmacie (1994), 43(6), 306-9
CODEN: CSLFEK; ISSN: 1210-7816
PUBLISHER: Ceska Lekarska Spolecnost J. Ev. Purkyne
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Czech
AB The reaction of chloroxine and MBTH in the presence of the oxidizing agent potassium hexacyanoferrite gave a colored product. The calibration dependence of chloroxine was worked out for a range of concns. of 0,2-2,0.10-5 mol-l-1. The method was applied to the determination of chloroxine
in coated tablets.
IT 773-76-2, Chloroxine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of chloroquinolinol in after derivatization with

hydrazonomethylbenzothiazoline)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

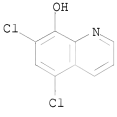


L9 ANSWER 90 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:95160 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and properties of new Pt(II) complex with 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline
AUTHOR(S): Nguet, T.; Bakalova, A.; Tcholakova, I.; Ivanova, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Physics, CINI, Vietnam
SOURCE: Analytical Laboratory (1993), 2(3), 190-2
CODEN: ANLAEG; ISSN: 0861-4938
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Bulgarian
AB A new Pt(II) complex was synthesized, [PtCl2L2] (L = 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline). The complex was characterized by elemental anal. and IR-spectroscopy at 4000-300 cm-1. Pt(II) is coordinated through the nitrogen atoms of two mols. of the ligand. UV-spectroscopy was applied for obtaining conditions for the complex separation
IT 72-80-0, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of platinum chloro hydroxyquinoline complex)
RN 72-80-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 91 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 121:314411 CA
TITLE: Mixed ligand complexes of alkali metal salts of some organic acids with 5,7-dichloro-oxine and 5,7-dibromo-oxine
AUTHOR(S): Prakash, D.; Roy, Amarendra Pd.; Gupta, O.P.; Jafri, W.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Patna University, Patna, 800 005, India
SOURCE: Oriental Journal of Chemistry (1993), 9(4),

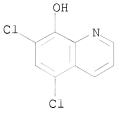
340-4
CODEN: OJCHEG; ISSN: 0970-020X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A number of novel mixed ligand complexes bearing general formula ML.HL' were prepared where M = Li, Na or K, HL' = 5,7-dichlorooxine and 5,7-dibromooxine. Mixed ligand complexes were characterized from elemental anal., IR spectral studies and conductance measurements.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichlorooxine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(for preparation of alkali metal mixed ligand complexes)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 92 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 121:11947 CA
TITLE: Fluorescent printing inks for labeling plastic packages
INVENTOR(S): Li, Mingzhi; Dong, Yiwang; Zhang, Kun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nankai University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1073698	A	19930630	CN 1992-111251	19921013 <--
CN 1064385	B	20010411		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1992-111251	19921013

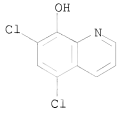
AB Title inks contain 5-25:100 fluorescent pigment-com. ink mixts. A com. red ink was mixed with 25% mixture of Eu3+, di-Ph guanidine, and p-phenanthroline to give fluorescent prints at 600-620 nm.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-quinoline
RL: USES (Uses)
(composites of, as fluorescent pigments, for printing inks, for labeling plastic packages)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 93 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 120:317609 CA
TITLE: Structure-activity studies in E. coli strains on ochratoxin A (OTA) and its analogs implicate a genotoxic free radical and a cytotoxic thiol derivative as reactive metabolites
AUTHOR(S): Malaveille, Christian; Brun, Gisele; Bartsch, Helmut
CORPORATE SOURCE: International Agency for research on Cancer, 150 cours Albert Thomas, 69372, Lyon, 08, Fr.
SOURCE: Mutation Research, Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis (1994), 307(1), 141-7
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ochratoxin A (OTA), its major metabolite in rodents, ochratoxin α, and seven structurally related substances were assayed for SOS DNA repair inducing activity in Escherichia coli strain PQ37. At concns. of 0.1-4 mM, OTA, chloroxine, 5-chloro-8-quinolinol, 4-chloro-meta-cresol and chloroxylenol induced SOS DNA repair in the absence of an exogenous metabolic activation system. Ochratoxin B, ochratoxin α, 5-chlorosalicylic acid and citrinin were inactive, but all except ochratoxin α were cytotoxic. Thus, the presence of chlorine at C-5 appears to be one determinant of genotoxicity in these substances. Aminooxyacetic acid, an inhibitor of the cysteine conjugate β-lyase, decreased the cytotoxicity of OTA but did not alter its genotoxic activity, suggesting the formation of a cytotoxic thiol-containing derivative The mechanisms by which OTA and some of its active analogs induce SOS DNA repair activity was further investigated in E. coli PQ37 and in three derived strains (PQ300, OG100 and OG400), containing deletions within the oxy R regulon. The response in strain PQ37 was measured in the absence and presence of Trolox C, a water-soluble form of vitamin E. Trolox C completely quenched the genotoxicity of OTA, and the effect was similar in the mutant and wild-type strains. These results implicate an OTA-derived free radical rather than reduced oxygen species as genotoxic intermediate(s) in bacteria.

IT 773-76-2, Chloroxine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(genotoxicity of, in Escherichia coli, structure in relation to)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 94 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 120:127807 CA
TITLE: Herbicidal δ-aminolevulinic acid combinations with chlorophyll biosynthesis modulators.
INVENTOR(S): Rebeiz, Constantin A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 40 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,163,990. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 5242892	A	19930907	US 1990-615413	19901119	<--
EP 331211	A2	19890906	EP 1989-106579	19850717	<--
EP 331211	A3	19891123			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
ZA 8505561	A	19860326	ZA 1985-5561	19850723	<--
US 5127938	A	19920707	US 1986-895529	19860811	<--
US 5200427	A	19930406	US 1989-294132	19890109	<--
US 5163990	A	19921117	US 1990-521119	19900503	<--
CA 2080140	A1	19911104	CA 1991-2080140	19910502	<--
CA 2080140	C	20020108			
WO 9116820	A1	19911114	WO 1991-US3015	19910502	<--
W: CA, JP, KR					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE					
EP 527186	A1	19930217	EP 1991-909022	19910502	<--
R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL					
JP 06500989	T	19940127	JP 1991-508902	19910502	<--
CA 2358003	C	20020924	CA 1991-2358003	19910502	<--
US 5286708	A	19940215	US 1991-773030	19911008	<--
US 5300526	A	19940405	US 1991-795367	19911120	<--
US 5321001	A	19940614	US 1992-915896	19920717	<--
JP 2001151614	A	20010605	JP 2000-226123	20000621	<--
JP 3365503	B2	20030114			
JP 2003063907	A	20030305	JP 2002-236923	20020815	
JP 3734780	B2	20060111			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1984-634932	B2	19840727
US 1985-754092	B1	19850715
US 1986-895529	A2	19860811
US 1990-521119	A2	19900503
EP 1985-903637	P	19850717
US 1988-144883	B2	19880113

US 1989-294132	A3 19890109
US 1990-615413	A 19901119
CA 1991-2080140	A3 19910502
JP 1991-508902	A3 19910502
WO 1991-US3015	W 19910502
JP 2000-226123	A3 20000621

AB The title compns. are defoliants and herbicides, with activity based on the accumulation of photodynamic tetrapyrrols. A mixture of 20 mM γ-aminolevulinic acid and 15 mM 6-aminonicotinic acid defoliated tomato seedlings.

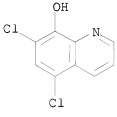
IT 152967-81-2
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(herbicide and defoliant)

RN 152967-81-2 CA

CN Pentanoic acid, 5-amino-4-oxo-, mixt. with 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

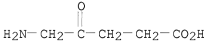
CM 1

CRN 773-76-2
CMF C9 H5 Cl2 N O



CM 2

CRN 106-60-5
CMF C5 H9 N O3



L9 ANSWER 95 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 120:68103 CA

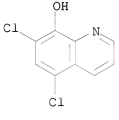
TITLE: Solvent extraction of lanthanum(III), europium(III), and lutetium(III) with 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol into chloroform in the absence and presence of tetrabutylammonium ions or trioctylphosphine oxide

AUTHOR(S): Noro, Junji; Sekine, Tatsuya

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dep., Nissan ARC Ltd., Yokosuka, 237, Japan

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1993), 66(9), 2564-9
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The solvent extns. of lanthanum(III), europium(III), and lutetium(III) (M3+) in 0.1 mol dm-3 sodium nitrate solns. with 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol(HA) into chloroform were studied in both the absence and presence of tetrabutylammonium ions (tba+) or trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO). In the absence of tba+ or TOPO, the extracted species were the MA3 and Ma3HA (self-adduct), though MA4-tba+ was found when tba+ was added; MA3TOPO and MA3(TOPO)2 were found when TOPO was added in addition to the above mentioned two species. The anionic complex or TOPO adducts greatly enhanced the extraction The data were statistically analyzed and the equilibrium consts. for the extraction of these species, as well as the consts. for the association of the HA, the A-tba+, or the TOPO on the MA3 in the organic phase, were determined The extraction of the MA3 is better in the order LaA3 < EuA3 < LuA3. Although the values of the association constant of the HA or the TOPO on the MA3 are rather similar for the three metal chelates, the consts. for A-tba+ are larger in the same order as mentioned above. Thus, the separation of these three metal ions by solvent extraction with this chelating extractant is not much affected by the addition of TOPO, but is greatly improved by the addition of tba+.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinol
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in extraction of rare earth metals, tetrabutylammonium ions or trioctylphosphine oxide in relation to)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



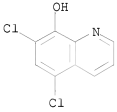
L9 ANSWER 96 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 120:47606 CA
TITLE: Studies on biological effects of agricultural chemicals used in golf course. I. Immunotoxicity of chlorinated compounds derived from oxine-copper in mice
AUTHOR(S): Kojima, Hiroyuki; Katsura, Eiji; Ogawa, Hiroshi; Kaneshima, Hiroyasu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hokkaido Inst. Public Health, Sapporo, 060, Japan
SOURCE: Hokkaidoritsu Eisei Kenkyushoho (1993), 43, 65-7
CODEN: HOEKAN; ISSN: 0441-0793
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Immunotoxicity was examined using mice which were compulsorily administered 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) and its chlorinated derivs., 7-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (II), 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (III), and 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (IV) in a suspension of 0.5% CMC at 1

mmol/kg for 7 days. Mice body wts. after the treatment did not show a significant change whereas thymus and spleen wts. decreased in group II by 35% and 13%, resp. Mitogen-stimulated thymidine incorporation of splenocytes was inhibited in groups II and IV by 33% and 26% for ConA stimulation and 26% and 18% for LPS stimulation, resp. Inhibitory effects on immune responses in murine splenocytes were in the order II > III > IV > I in both ConA and LPS stimulations. Apparently, chlorinated compds. derived from oxine-copper strongly inhibited murine immune responses.

IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(immunotoxicity of)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 97 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:240764 CA

TITLE: Chemiluminescence detection of organotin compounds with bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl) oxalate by flow-injection analysis

AUTHOR(S): Fujimaki, Teruhisa; Tani, Takayuki; Watanabe, Shigenobu; Suzuki, Sumiko; Nakazawa, Hiroyuki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kanagawa Prefectural Public Health Laboratories, 52-2 Nakao-Cho, Asahi-ku, Yokohama, 241, Japan

SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (1993), 282(1), 175-80
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

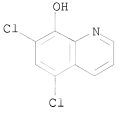
LANGUAGE: English

AB The chemiluminescence (CL) reaction of bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl) oxalate with hydrogen peroxide was applied to the detection of fluorescent organotin-quinoline complexes using a flow-injection system. Four organotin compds., i.e., di-n-butyltin dichloride (DBTC), diphenyltin dichloride (DPTC), tri-n-butyltin chloride (TBTC) and triphenyltin chloride (TPTC), were examined in conjunction with 2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline. Factors affecting the CL intensity such as solvents, reagent concns., pH and flow-rate were studied. The detection limits for DBTC, DPTC, TBTC and TPTC were 0.5 μM (3 ng), 1.25 μM (8.6 ng), 25 μM (162.7 ng) and 100 μM (770.9 ng), resp., with a signal-to-noise ratio of 3.

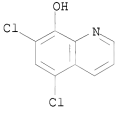
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in organotin compound determination by flow-injection chemiluminescence)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

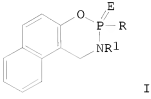


L9 ANSWER 98 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:202914 CA
TITLE: Inter-ring long-range spin-spin proton coupling in some 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Sveshnikov, Nikolay N.; Fomichov, Anatoly A.; Vystorop, Igor V.; Kartsev, Victor G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Chem. Phys., Chernogolovka, 142432, Russia
SOURCE: Mendeleev Communications (1993), (3), 107-8
CODEN: MENCEX; ISSN: 0959-9436
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A study of the 1H NMR spectra of a series of 8-hydroxyquinolines has been carried out using the 2D-COSYLR method and the inter-ring proton spin-spin coupling consts. 4J, 5J, 6J and 7J have been detected; it has been established that the π-mechanism for transmission of spin-spin coupling predominates and in the case of the planar zig-zag arrangement this results in unexpected annulment of 6J2,7 and 6J3,6.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: PRP (Properties)
(proton NMR of, interring long-range spin-spin couplings in)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



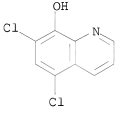
L9 ANSWER 99 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:160397 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and spectral studies of 3-aryloxy-2-benzylnaphthoxazaphosphorine-3-oxides and 2-(4-methylphenyl)naphthoxazaphosphorine-3-sulfides
AUTHOR(S): Naidu, M. S. R.; Prasad. M. V. S. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., S. V. Univ., Tirupati, 517 502, India
SOURCE: Journal of the Indian Chemical Society (1992), 69(10), 686-8
CODEN: JICSAH; ISSN: 0019-4522
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 119:160397
GI



I

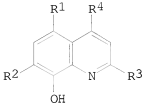
AB 3-Aryloxy-2-benzylnaphthoxazaphosphorine-3-oxides I (E = O, R = aryloxy, e.g., 2-ClC6H4O, R1 = PhCH2) were prepared in 65-69% yield by cyclocondensation of 1-(benzylaminomethyl)-2-naphthol with RP(O)Cl2 in THF with Et3N. 2-(4-Methylphenyl)naphthoxazaphosphorine-3-sulfides I (E = S, R = 8-quinolinyloxy, piperazino, etc., R1 = 4-MeC6H4) were prepared in 53-67% yields in 2 steps: cyclocondensation of PSCl3 with 1-(p-toluidinomethyl)-2-naphthol and subsequent reaction of the monochloride derivative with 8-hydroxyquinolines and amines.
IT 773-76-2, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(condensation of, with chloronaphthoxazaphosphorine sulfide)
RN 773-76-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 100 OF 611 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:152075 CA
TITLE: 8-Hydroxyquinolines as collagenase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Ooba, Yoichi; Goto, Juzo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitsuko Kyoseki Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05097674	A	19930420	JP 1991-280846	19911001 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-280846 19911001
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:152075
GI



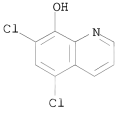
I

AB Collagenase inhibitors, useful for inhibition of tumor metastasis and for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, contain 8-hydroxyquinolines I (R1 = H, OH, halo, NH2, NO2, SO3H, lower alkyl; R2 = H, halo, lower alkyl; R3 = H, halo, lower alkyl, CO2H; R4 = H, OH, halo) as active ingredients. 5-Amino-8-hydroxyquinoline (II) at 0.1 mM strongly inhibited collagenase IV. Tablets containing 10 mg II and 0.3 g lactose were formulated.

IT 773-76-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(anticancer agents and antiarthritics containing, as collagenase inhibitor)

RN 773-76-2 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:24:31 ON 15 APR 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:26:56 ON 15 APR 2008
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 16 S L1 SAM
L3 410 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 10:29:51 ON 15 APR 2008
L4 2037 S L3
L5 1744 S L4 AND PY<2003

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:30:33 ON 15 APR 2008
L6 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L7 231 S L6 FULL

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 10:31:43 ON 15 APR 2008

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L8          695 S L7
L9          611 S L8 AND PY<2003

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=> file reg
/www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

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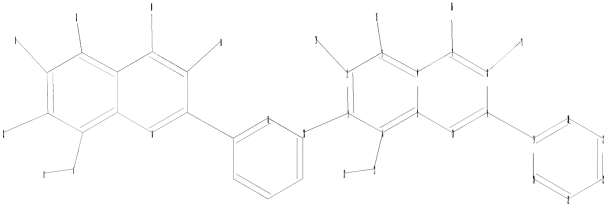

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chain nodes :
11  12  13  15  16  17  18
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  19  20  21  22  23  24
chain bonds :
1-18  2-15  3-11  6-12  7-16  8-17  9-19  12-13
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-10  7-8  8-9  9-10  19-20  19-24  20-21  21-22
 22-23  23-24
exact/norm bonds :
6-12
exact bonds :
1-18  2-15  3-11  7-16  8-17  9-19  12-13
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-10  7-8  8-9  9-10  19-20  19-24  20-21  21-22
 22-23  23-24
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:CLASS  12:CLASS  13:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  17:CLASS  18:CLASS  19:CLASS
20:Atom  21:Atom  22:Atom  23:Atom  24:Atom



L10     STRUCTURE UPLOADED
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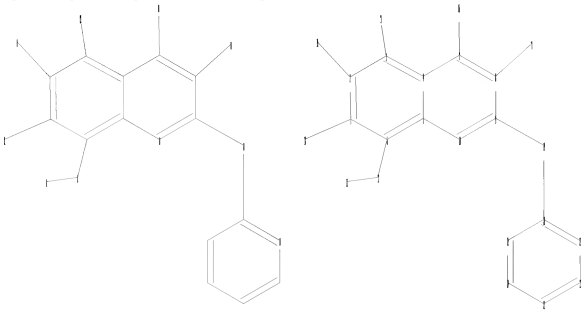

chain nodes :
11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 21 22 23 24 25
chain bonds :
1-18 2-15 3-11 6-12 7-16 8-17 9-19 12-13 19-20
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-7 5-6 5-10 7-8 8-9 9-10 20-21 20-25 21-22 22-23
23-24 24-25
exact/norm bonds :
6-12 9-19 19-20
exact bonds :
1-18 2-15 3-11 7-16 8-17 12-13
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-7 5-6 5-10 7-8 8-9 9-10 20-21 20-25 21-22 22-23
23-24 24-25
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS
20:CLASS 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:Atom 24:Atom 25:Atom

L11 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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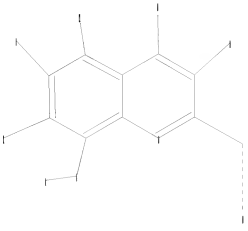

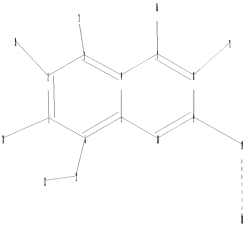

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chain nodes :
11  12  13  15  16  17  18  19  20
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
chain bonds :
1-18  2-15  3-11  6-12  7-16  8-17  9-19  12-13  19-20
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-10  7-8  8-9  9-10
exact/norm bonds :
6-12  19-20
exact bonds :
1-18  2-15  3-11  7-16  8-17  9-19  12-13
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-10  7-8  8-9  9-10
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:CLASS  12:CLASS  13:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  17:CLASS  18:CLASS  19:CLASS
20:CLASS



L12     STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l10 or l11 or l12 full
L14           23 SEA SSS FUL L10 OR L11 OR L12

=> file ca


=> s l14
L15           7 L14

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-7
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L15 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 148:93193 CA
TITLE: Method using fused heterocyclic compounds for the treatment of glioma brain tumors
INVENTOR(S): Bush, Ashley
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Prana Biotechnology Limited, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 115pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

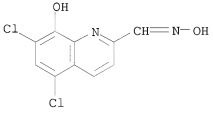
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007147217	A1	20071227	WO 2007-AU876	20070622
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-815779P P 20060622
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:93193

AB The invention discloses therapeutic agents, formulations comprising them, and their use in the treatment, amelioration and/or prophylaxis of glioma brain tumors and related conditions. The therapeutic agent comprises two fused 6-membered rings with at least a nitrogen at position 1 and a hydroxyl at position 8.

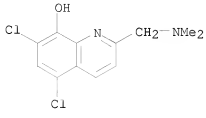
IT 648896-83-7
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fused heterocyclic compds. for treatment of glioma)

RN 648896-83-7 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxaldehyde, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-, oxime (CA INDEX NAME)

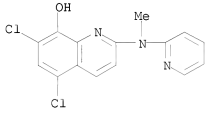


IT 648896-70-2
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fused heterocyclic compds. for treatment of glioma)

RN 648896-70-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 648896-68-8 648896-82-6 648896-84-8
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fused heterocyclic compds. for treatment of glioma)
RN 648896-68-8 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-(methyl-2-pyridinylamino)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 648896-82-6 CA
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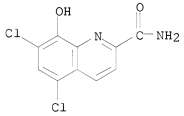
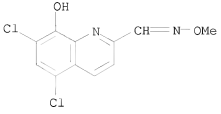
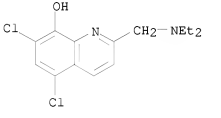


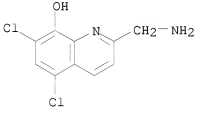
RN 648896-84-8 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxaldehyde, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-, O-methyloxime (CA INDEX NAME)



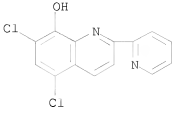
IT 24005-51-4 24010-32-0 648896-69-9
648896-71-3 648896-72-4 648896-73-5
953760-00-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fused heterocyclic compds. for treatment of glioma)
RN 24005-51-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(diethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



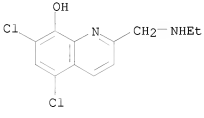
RN 24010-32-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 2-(aminomethyl)-5,7-dichloro-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



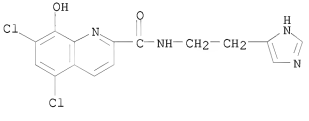
RN 648896-69-9 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-(2-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



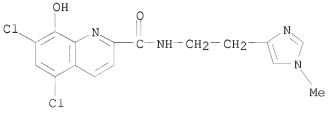
RN 648896-71-3 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(ethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)



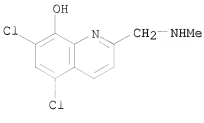
RN 648896-72-4 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxamide, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-N-[2-(1H-imidazol-5-yl)ethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 648896-73-5 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxamide, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-N-[2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 953760-00-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(methylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)



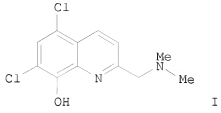
● HCl

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 147:480413 CA
TITLE: Method using PB-1033 and related compounds for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
INVENTOR(S): Bush, Ashley; Masters, Colin Louis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Prana Biotechnology Ltd, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 109pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007118276	A1	20071025	WO 2007-AU490	20070413
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-792278P P 20060414
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:480413
GI

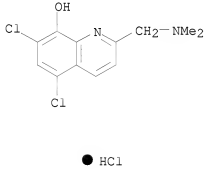


I

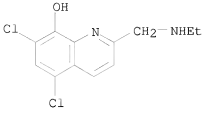
AB The invention relates generally to the field of treatment and prophylaxis of retinal degenerative diseases. More particularly, the invention contemplates a method for preventing, reducing the risk of development of, or otherwise treating or ameliorating the symptoms of, age-related macular degeneration (AMD) or related retinal conditions in mammals and in particular humans. The invention further provides therapeutic compns. enabling dose-dependent or dose-specific administration of agents useful in the treatment and prophylaxis of age-related macular degeneration or related retinal degenerative conditions. Compds. useful invention include PB-1033 (I) and related compds.

IT 648896-70-2 648896-71-3
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PB-1033 and related compds. for treatment of age-related macular degeneration)

RN 648896-70-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

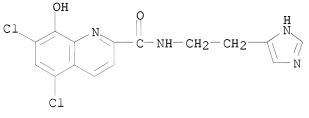


RN 648896-71-3 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(ethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

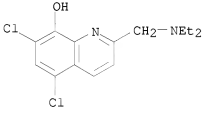


● HCl

IT 648896-72-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PB-1033 and related compds. for treatment of age-related macular degeneration)
RN 648896-72-4 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxamide, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-N-[2-(1H-imidazol-5-yl)ethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 24005-51-4 648896-69-9 747408-78-2, PB 1033
747408-78-2D, PB 1033, derivs. and salts 953760-00-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PB-1033 and related compds. for treatment of age-related macular degeneration)
RN 24005-51-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(diethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



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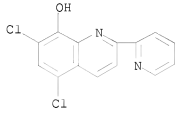
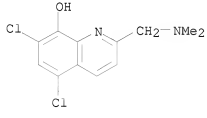
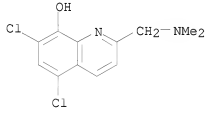
RN 648896-69-9 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-(2-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



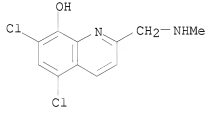
RN 747408-78-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 747408-78-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 953760-00-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(methylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)



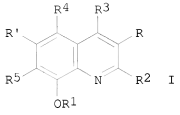
● HCl

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:128289 CA
TITLE: Preparation of 8-hydroxyquinolines for treatment of neurological conditions.
INVENTOR(S): Barnham, Kevin Jeffrey; Gautier, Elisabeth Colette Louise; Kok, Gaik Beng; Krippner, Guy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Prana Biotechnology Limited, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 149 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004007461	A1	20040122	WO 2003-AU914	20030716
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2493536	A1	20040122	CA 2003-2493536	20030716
AU 2003243836	A1	20040202	AU 2003-243836	20030716
EP 1539700	A1	20050615	EP 2003-763516	20030716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003012934	A	20050621	BR 2003-12934	20030716
CN 1681791	A	20051012	CN 2003-821942	20030716
JP 2006504646	T	20060209	JP 2004-520195	20030716
NZ 537677	A	20071026	NZ 2003-537677	20030716
MX 2005PA00708	A	20050816	MX 2005-PA708	20050114
IN 2005KN00166	A	20051104	IN 2005-KN166	20050210
US 20060089380	A1	20060427	US 2005-521902	20050810
IN 2006KO01346	A	20070720	IN 2006-KO1346	20061211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2002-950217 A	20020716
			WO 2003-AU914 W	20030716
			IN 2005-KN166 A3	20050210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:128289
GI



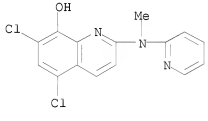
I

AB A method for the treatment of a neurol. condition comprises administration of title compds. [I; R1 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, acyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, antioxidant or targeting moiety; R2 = H; (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, antioxidant, targeting moiety, COR6, CSR6, etc.; R6 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R, R', R3, R4, R5 = H, OH, halo, SO3H, cyano, CF3, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, acyl, amino, thio, sulfonyl, sulfinyl, sulfonylamino, aryl, heterocyclyl, antioxidant or targeting moiety; with provisos]. Thus, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (preparation given), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate, histamine dihydrochloride, and Et3N were stirred in DMF/CH2Cl2 to give 34% 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline-2-carboxylic acid [2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]amide (PBT 1038). This inhibited metal-mediated lipoprotein oxidation with IC50 = 0.26 μM.

IT 648896-68-8P, 5,7-Dichloro-2-(methylpyridin-2-ylamino)quinolin-8-ol 648896-69-9P, 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-(2-pyridyl)quinoline 648896-70-2P 648896-71-3P 648896-72-4P 648896-73-5P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of hydroxyquinolines for treatment of neurol. conditions)

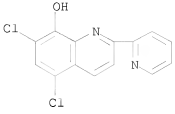
RN 648896-68-8 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-(methyl-2-pyridinylamino)- (CA INDEX NAME)

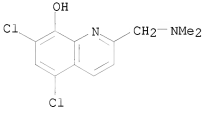


RN 648896-69-9 CA

CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-(2-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

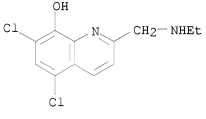


RN 648896-70-2 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

RN 648896-71-3 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(ethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)



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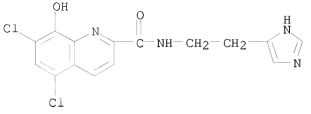
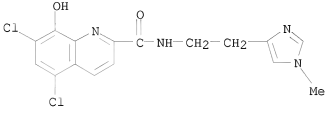
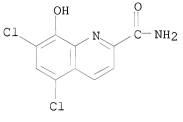
RN 648896-72-4 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxamide, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-N-[2-(1H-imidazol-5-yl)ethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



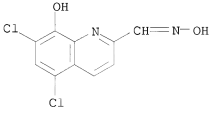
RN 648896-73-5 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxamide, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-N-[2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 648896-82-6 648896-83-7 648896-84-8
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of hydroxyquinolines for treatment of neurol. conditions)
RN 648896-82-6 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxamide, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)

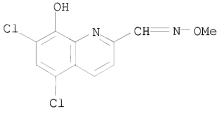


RN 648896-83-7 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxaldehyde, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-, oxime (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 648896-84-8 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxaldehyde, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-, O-methyloxime (CA

INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:61555 CA
TITLE: Preparation of lipopeptides as antibacterial agents
INVENTOR(S): Hill, Jason; Parr, Ian; Morytko, Michael; Siedlecki, Jim; Yu, Xiang Yang; Silverman, Jared; Keith, Dennis; Finn, John; Christensen, Dale; Lazarova, Tsvetelina; Watson, Alan D.; Zhang, Yan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; et al.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 202 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001044274	A1	20010621	WO 2000-US34205	20001215
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2394350	A1	20010621	CA 2000-2394350	20001215
BR 2000016467	A	20020827	BR 2000-16467	20001215
EP 1246838	A1	20021009	EP 2000-991867	20001215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003517480	T	20030527	JP 2001-544763	20001215
US 20040067878	A1	20040408	US 2000-737908	20001215
IN 2000CA00688	A	20050311	IN 2000-CA688	20001215
AU 784812	B2	20060629	AU 2001-36357	20001215
NO 2002002887	A	20020812	NO 2002-2887	20020617
MX 2002PA06030	A	20040823	MX 2002-PA6030	20020617
ZA 2002005108	A	20031117	ZA 2002-5108	20020625
IN 2007KO00915	A	20071123	IN 2007-KO915	20070626
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-170946P	P 19991215
			US 2000-208222P	P 20000530

IN 2000-CA688 A3 20001215
WO 2000-US34205 W 20001215
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:61555
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Lipopeptides I [R is -N(B)(X)n-A; B is X''RY, H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl; RY is hydrido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl or hydroxyl; X, X'' are C:O, C:S, C:NH, C:NRX, S:O or SO2; n is 0 or 1; RX is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, carboxy or carboalkoxy; A is H, NH2, NHRA, NRARB, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl (RA, RB are alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl or carboalkoxy) or when n is 0, then A is P(O)(OR50)OR51, P(O)R52R53, or P(O)(OR50)R53, where R50-R53 are alkyl; alternatively B and A may form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic or heteroaryl ring; R1 is defined similarly to R (with provisos); R2 is CH2CR17R18-ring, where R17 and R18 are hydrido, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino, thio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, etc. or CR17R18 are CO, C(:S), oxime or hydrazone group] were prepared for use as antibacterials. Thus, treating daptomycin with 4-fluorobenzaldehyde and sodium triacetoxyborohydride in dry DMF for 24 h afforded I [R = NHCO(CH2)8Me, R1 = NHCH2C6H4F-4, R2 = CH2COC6H4NH2-o], which showed MIC (S. Aureus) ≤ 1 μg/mL.

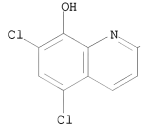
IT 345645-79-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of lipopeptides as antibacterial agents)

RN 345645-79-6 CA

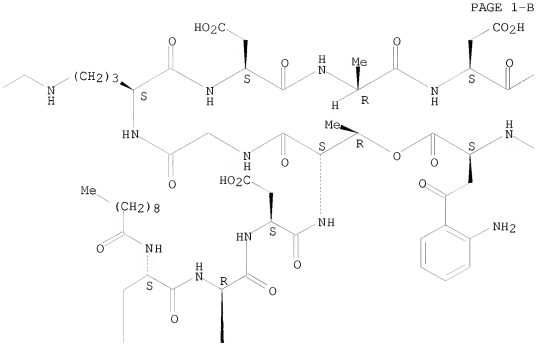
CN Daptomycin, 6-[N5-[(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-quinolinyl)methyl]-L-ornithine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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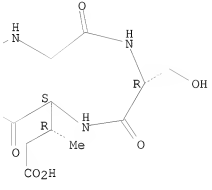
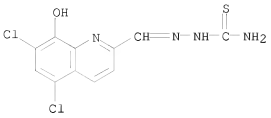


REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:144095 CA
TITLE: Synthesis and antileishmanial activity of some new substituted 2-quinoline carboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their transition metal complexes
AUTHOR(S): Sarkis, George Y.; Rassam, Maysoon B.; Shimmon, Ronal G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College Science, Al-Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, Iraq
SOURCE: Dirasat: Natural and Engineering Sciences (1996), 23(3), 306-317
CODEN: DNESFZ
PUBLISHER: University of Jordan, Deanship of Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A series of substituted 2-quinolinecarboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their transition metal complexes have been synthesized and their effect on the growth of Leishmania donovani promastigotes was determined These compds. were also evaluated as inhibitors of alkaline phosphatase extracted from the parasite and from hamster liver. It was found that 5-chloro-6,8-dimethoxy-2-quinolinecarboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazone was the most effective in this series and the concentration giving 50% enzyme inhibition was found to be 5.0 + 10-5 M after 24 h. Relative to their ligands, the metal complexes showed reduced antileishmanial activity.
IT 24010-09-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and antileishmanial activity of quinolinecarboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their transition metal complexes)
RN 24010-09-1 CA
CN Hydrazinecarbothioamide, 2-[(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-quinolinyl)methylene]- (CA INDEX NAME)

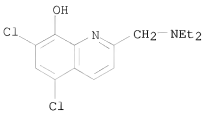


REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:164525 CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 77:27015a,27018a
TITLE: 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-(acetylamino)quinoline and related compounds
INVENTOR(S): Carissimi, Massimo; Ravenna, Franco
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3682927	A	19720808	US 1969-832590	19690612
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 1968-17755 A	19680615

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxy-quinolines (I, R = NH2, AcNH, CO2H, ClCH2 (II), piperidino-methyl (III), Me2NHCH2, morpholinomethyl, 4-methylpiper-azino, R1 = H, PhCH2) were prepared from 5,7-dichloro-8-(benzyl-oxy)-2-quinolinecarboxaldehyde (IV). Thus, 5,7-dichloro-8-(benzyloxy)quinaldine was treated with SeO2 to give IV, which was treated with NaBH4 and the product reacted with PCl5 to give II. II and piperidine in EtOAc gave III.
IT 24005-51-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 24005-51-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(diethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



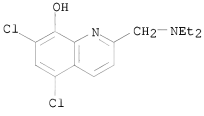
● HCl

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71:124175 CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 71:23063a,23066a
TITLE: 5,7-Dichloro-8-hydroxyquinolines with antibacterial and antifungal activities
AUTHOR(S): Carissimi, M.; De Meglio, P. G.; Ravenna, F.; Riva, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Ric., "Maggioni y C." S.p.A., Milan, Italy
SOURCE: Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1969), 24(5), 478-99
CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Chlorquinaldol (I) is converted to II and III. Various II and III, where R1 is H or Ac, were tested in vitro for bacteriostatic and fungistatic activity. In a series of different types of reactions, I was converted to the following II (R1 = PhCH2) (R and m.p. given): Me, 62-3°; CHO, 124-5°; CH:CHCO2H, 221-3°; CO2H, 148-9°; COCl, 132-3°; (2-morpholinoethoxy)carbonyl, 192-3°; CO2CH2CH2NEt2, 192-3°; CON3, 125-7°; NHCO2Et, 88-91°; NH2, 188-9° (HCl salt m. 158-60°); NHAc, 142-3°; NHCOEt, 139-40°; CH2OH, 109-10°; CO2Et, 119-20°; CH2O2CNHMe, 139-40°; CH2Cl, 93-4°; CH2NH2, 230-40° (decomposition); CONH2, 196-7°; CH:NOH, 182-3°. Also prepared were the following II (R, R1, and m.p. given): CH:CHCO2H, H, 270°; 2-(2-morpholinoethoxycarbonyl)vinyl, H, 245-6°; CO2-CH2CH2NEt, H, 235-6°; CHO, H, 211°; CH:NNH2, H, 198-9°; CH:NNHCONH2, H, 300°; CH:NNHCSNH2, H, 265°; CO2H, H, 265°; CO2H, CH2CH2NEt2, 202-3°; (2-morpholinoethoxy)carbonyl, H, 225-6°; CO2CH2CH2NEt2, H, 220-1°; NH2, H, 234-5° (HCl salt m. 300-3°); NH2, CH2CH2NEt2, 205°; NHCOEt, H, 208-9°; NHAc, Ac, 209-10°; CH2OH, H, 164-5°; CH2O2CNHMe, H, 156-7°; CH2Cl, H, 154-5°; CH2NH2, H, - (HCl salt m. 304-5°). Also (m.p. given): II (R = CH2Cl, R1 = PhCH2)-hexamethylenetetramine adduct, 205-6°; 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-(acetamido)quinoline (IV), 223-4°. II (R = CH2Cl, R1 = PhCH2) is treated with amines to give 5,7-dichloro - 8 - benzyloxy - 2 - (morpholinomethyl)quinoline - HCl (m. 165-6°) and the following III (n = 1) (R, R1, m.p. HCl salt, and m.p. di-HCl salt given): piperidino, H, 271-3°, -; 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, PhCH2, -, 222-3°; 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, H, -, 283-4°; morpholino, PhCH2, 184-5°, -; morpholino, H,

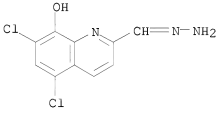
266-8°, -; NEt2, PhCH2, 150-1°, -; NEt2, H, 235-7°, -
(methiodide m. 192-3°). I is treated with H2CO and secondary
amines to give the following III (n = 2, R1 = H) (R, m.p., and m.p. salt
given): piperidino, 123-4°, -; 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, -, 2HCl
233-5°; morpholino, 151-2°, -; NMe2, - (HCl salt m.
223-4°); NEt2, - (HCl salt m. 190-90.5°). Also prepared (from
some of the above compds.) are the following III (R, R1, and m.p. given):
COCHN2, PhCH2, 139°; COCH2Br, PhCH2, 157°; COCH2Cl, H,
242-3°; 2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl, PhCH2, 152-3°;
2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl, H, 271°. The fungistatic activity of IV
is similar to that of I but IV shows broader bacteriostatic activity than
I.

IT 24005-51-4P 24010-08-0P 24010-09-1P
24010-32-0P 24010-35-3P 24131-89-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

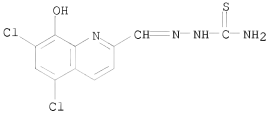
RN 24005-51-4 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 5,7-dichloro-2-[(diethylamino)methyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)



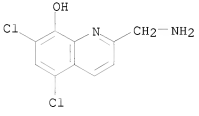
RN 24010-08-0 CA
CN Quinaldaldehyde, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-, hydrazone (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 24010-09-1 CA
CN Hydrazinecarbothioamide, 2-[(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-
quinolinyl)methylene]- (CA INDEX NAME)

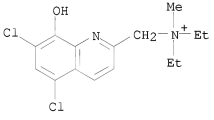


RN 24010-32-0 CA
CN 8-Quinolinol, 2-(aminomethyl)-5,7-dichloro-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



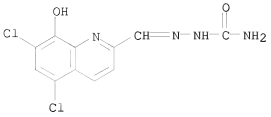
● HCl

RN 24010-35-3 CA
CN Ammonium, [(5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-2-quinolyl)methyl]diethylmethyl-, iodide (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● I⁻

RN 24131-89-3 CA
CN Quinaldaldehyde, 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxy-, semicarbazone (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L3             410 S L1 FULL

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L5            1744 S L4 AND PY<2003

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L8             695 S L7
L9             611 S L8 AND PY<2003

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:35:10 ON 15 APR 2008
L10            STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L11            STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L12            STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L13              1 S L10 OR L11 OR L12
L14             23 S L10 OR L11 OR L12 FULL

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 10:36:05 ON 15 APR 2008
L15              7 S L14

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---Logging off of STN---


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Executing the logoff script...


=> LOG Y
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